DAILY REPORT

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PAPER DENOUNCES U.S. TEST BAN POSITION

PM291408 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 29 Apr 86 Second Edition p 3

[Colonel I. Nikolayev "Pertinent Remarks": "Against the Will of the Peoples"]

[Text] The latest underground nuclear explosion, code-named "Jefferson," was carried out at the test site in the U.S. state of Nevada. Transatlantic militarists of all hues are jubilant. They relish the data about the TNT equivalent estimated at "up to 150 kilotons," the dept of the shaft, its location, and the fact that the explosion caused a seismic wave registering 5.8 on the Richter scale.

This inexcusable action by Washington caused a diametrically opposite reaction among the peace-loving public -- a reaction of anger, indignation, and... bewilderment. People on the planet are bewildered: How is it possible to disregard their vital interests so unceremoniously? It would seem that, when the Soviet Union announced and rigorously observed a moratorium on all nuclear explosions and put forth a specific program for the liquidation of nuclear weapons by the year 2000, all the U.S. Administration had to do was take a step in the direction of these sensible initiatives. Instead, however, the latest nuclear explosions are resounding. To what purpose?

Washington is in no position to give an intelligible answer to this question. After all, it is impossible to take seriously the propaganda apparatus' laughable attempts to present matters as if the United States simply cannot manage without nuclear tests. Is there any truth in the fairy tales regarding the "lagging" of the United States; the "seasonal nature of tests" in the USSR; the disparities in technologies; the excessive inaccuracy and poor sensitivity of seismological instruments; and even the inadequacy of all other means and methods of verification [kontrol], up to and including the on-site inspections [inspektsii na mestakh] proposed by the Soviet Union! The latest by Congressman E. Markey from the State Department in answer to a letter he had written to G. Shultz. This "clarification" was signed by Under Secretary of State J. Dyer. In his uncontrollable eagerness to present black as white, Dyer goes as far as to claim that the "serious doubts concerning the reliability of the U.S. nuclear deterrent" that would supposedly arise in the event of a total ban on nuclear tests would lead to "vertical" and "horizontal" proliferation of nuclear weapons. This newly-hatched "theoretician" uses the term "vertical proliferation" simply to cover up the fact of the further buildup of the U.S. nuclear arsenal. "Horizontal" is used to describe the proliferation of nuclear weapons among nonnuclear states which, Dyer threatens, "could take the path of creating [sozdaniye] their own nuclear weapons if the U.S. nuclear deterrent were to be weakened." You can only marvel on hearing such -- if one may use the expression -- "arguments." All of them have been repeatedly and convincingly exposed by authoritative scientists and specialists, including Americans.

What are we left with after discarding the verbal cover used by Washington? We are left with an undisguised inhuman and militarist essence: Nuclear tests are needed by the U.S. ruling circles to continue the buildup and improvement of the most barbaric type of mass destruction weapons -- nuclear weapons; they need nuclear explosions in order to implement the "star wars" program which is aimed at creating [sozdaniye] a qualitatively new type of weapons -- space weapons.

Evading a direct answer to the expanded program for the total liquidation of nuclear weapons by the year 2000, that was put forth by the Soviet Union, and essentially ignoring it, the White House has unambiguously made it clear that the United States will continue all planned work on the creation [sozdaniye] of the new MX and Midgetman ICBM's and the new Trident-2 submarine-based ballistic missiles.

And the Pentagon intends to fit the new missiles with new nuclear warheads, which require repeated checks beforehand, in other words practical explosion tests. This is the background to the first reason why the United States is unwilling to halt nuclear explosions.

The second reason involves the "star wars" plans. Hypnotizing itself and its allies with the imaginary attributes of the so-called "Strategic Defense Initiative," the administration is pushing these plans through Congress regardless of consequences and is aiming to ensure the allies' participation in their implementation. It is well known that X-ray lasers are a significant component of this program. Given the present development of technology, the required capacity of such lasers can be ensured only by pumping them with energy from a nuclear explosion.

This is the actual background of Washington's unwillingness to abandon nuclear tests and to continue its policy of nuclear arms race.

The present U.S. Administration, more than any one of its predecessors, is fanatically committed to the idea of attaining military superiority over the USSR and is striving, come what may, to "overtake" the USSR in the nuclear weapons sphere and, furthermore, to ensure for itself a monopoly of space-strike weapons.

The President has declared: "Only after the United States has conducted tests of new and improved nuclear weapon systems will the administration be prepared to hold talks on a total nuclear test ban." And the secretary of defense added: "Our tests will continue for as long as there is reliance on nuclear weapons and until SDI has been created [sozdana]." Making a statement in connection with the State Department's "clarification," E. Markey offered a fair assessment of the U.S. Administration's activity on the nuclear policy issue. He pointed out that, between the time the Nuclear Nonproliferation Treaty was signed in 1968 and the time the present administration came to power, U.S. policy consisted of support for talks of the total ban of nuclear tests, which accords with the interests of U.S. national security. But now, according to Markey, "the Reagan administration has turned this policy upside down. Evidently, its internal aversion for a total ban on nuclear tests is so strong that it deems it necessary to prove that such a ban would in fact encourage the proliferation of nuclear weapons." It is hard not to agree with this sobor assessment.

The excessively zealous champions of war ought to recall the lessons of history more often. The Soviet Union will not let itself be caught unawares.

PRAVDA DERIDES U.S. POSITIONS IN GENEVA TALKS

PM291513 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 26 Apr 86 First Edition p 5

[Aleksey Ivkin "Commentator's Column": "Measures of Responsibility"]

[Text] The latest session of the Conference on Disarmament in Europe -- one of the most important of the international forums which are discussing the most urgent problem of the day -- has ended work in Geneva.

The session agenda was dominated by questions for which a solution was proposed in the comprehensive program put forth by the Soviet Union for the phased elimination of nuclear and other types of mass destruction weapons, given the nonmilitarization of space. This program was set out in the 15 January statement by the general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee. A favorable atmosphere for the successful work of the conference was also created by such Soviet steps as the introduction of a unilateral moratorium on all nuclear explosions and the November Soviet-U.S. summit at which the leaders of the two powers agreed in particular to accelerate the formulation of accords at the disarmament conference.

Most of the conference participants were particularly impressed by the USSR's bold and constructive position on the questions of verification [kontrol] of disarmament -- a topic on which the United States and its allies have speculated for many years, thereby deadlocking the talks.

Among the key disarmament questions the one on which agreement is closest is the question of a complete and universal chemical weapons ban. Several days before the recess, the USSR's representative at the conference laid out in detail the new Soviet proposals on chemical disarmament. These proposals make it possible to remove the hitherto existing differences and actively promote the drafting of a convention that would ensure the removal of this barbarous type of weapon from the face of the earth before the end of the century. The proposals, as is well known, devoted particular attention to the problem of scrupulous verification [kontrol]

However, the United States and some of its allies have not yet responded constructively to the Soviet proposals. Nor have the people overseas abandoned their long-nurtured plans for cranking up the race in chemical arms -- particularly binary arms -- which it is planned to site on West Europe territories. It is althogether difficult to call the position of the United States and a number of its NATO partners at the conference constructive. It is precisely for that reason that for almost 10 years now there has not been a single international law document produced within the framework of the Geneva forum aimed at strengthening international security. Recent events -- the U.S. refusal to stop nuclear tests, the cranking up of the "star wars" program, and the aggression against sovereign Libya -- also do not testify to a recognition on the part the Western powers, first and foremost the United States, of their responsibility for the fate of peace.

The people are entitled to expect that the Conference on Disarmament in Europe will operate more intensively and productively and that it will make an effective contribution to preventing nuclear war and strengthening universal peace.

REPORT ON UK VIEW ON DISARMAMENT ISSUES

PM291520 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 26 Apr 86 First Edition p 4

[Own correspondent A. Maslennikov dispatch: "Do Not Miss a Historic Chance; Disarmament and London's Position"]

[Text] London, April -- We will begin with a few quotations from newspapers. From THE GUARDIAN. "The Soviet Union is making efforts to break the deadlock at the Vienna talks." THE TIMES says: "The aim of the Soviet initiatives is to reduce tension in international relations." The FINANCIAL TIMES notes: "The Soviet Union is continuing its peace offensive." That is what the British newspapers are saying about the new Soviet peace proposal which was put forth 18 April in the speech by the general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee at the 11th SED Congress in Berlin.

It must be said that on the whole, these quotations objectively reflect the mood with which most mass media organs in Britain and ordinary people greeted the new Soviet initiative to reduce conventional arms in Europe. The initiative is a logical continuation and part and parcel of the program submitted by the Soviet Union for the complete elimination of mass destruction weapons by the end of this century that was developed at the 27th CPSU Congress in the program for the creation of a comprehensive international security system.

The new Soviet initiative -- and this is being noted by many observers here -- has cut the ground from under the feet of those who, with the help of various types of subterfuge and verbal maneuvers, have tried to avoid the substantive adoption of the program put forth by the Soviet Union and sought some kind of "incompleteness" in it, stating that the implementation of the Soviet program will "simply turn Europe into a reserve for conventional wars." They have tried to accuse the Soviet Union of allegedly "ignoring the simultaneous need for disarmament in other spheres" while proposing the plan for the elimination of nuclear weapons. It is noted here that the cards of the authors of these unscrupulous statements, among whom, unfortunately, was the head of the British Foreign Office, have been trumped.

The new Soviet proposal has been announced at a time when discussion in the West European countries, including the British Isles, about our program to create a comprehensive international security system are becoming more intense. The attention of local commentators and politicians is being increasingly focused on the aspects of the proposal which concern ways of ensuring peace and security in Europe and increasing the role and responsibility of the continent's states in the struggle for disarmament and for an improvement in the international situation as a whole.

Whatever provisos are put forth in the West, J. Connell and S. Milligan, political commentators of the conservative newspaper THE SUNDAY TIMES write, "the Soviet plan contains a number of remarkably sensible ideas, particularly from Europe's viewpoint." "If Washington," adds Acherson, Political Commentator of THE OBSERVER, "refuses to meet these proposals halfway, the Europeans' alarm about Reagan's policy will increase substantially." The British Labour Party makes a positive assessment of the Soviet program for peace and disarmament. A special statement by the party's National Executive Committee called on the British Government and other NATO countries to reply positively to the Soviet proposals and thereby "make a contribution to resolving the most vitally important and urgent task facing all of us -- ensuring nuclear disarmament and saving Europe, and subsequently the entire world, from the threat of nuclear destruction."

"I, as a British politician," D. Healey, Labour's shadow foreign secretary, said, "take great satisfaction in the fact that the Soviet proposals reflect particular concern for the interests of the European countries. I ardently welcome the fact that the first phase of disarmament envisages the complete elimination of U.S. and Soviet medium-range missiles -- both ballistic and cruise -- in the European zone."

There is also seemingly no shortage in the statement ranking representatives of British ruling circles of appeals for a reduction in East-West tension, for the ending of the arms race, and even for restrictions in the weapons stockpiled by the two sides.

"Both NATO and the Warsaw Pact countries are interested in maintaining the balance of arms if they want to feel secure," Prime Minister M. Thatcher said during the USSR Supreme Soviet delegation's December 1984 visit to Britain. "There is no sense in maintaining that balance at a higher and higher level. The West is striving to ensure that it is reduced." But now British leaders have been given an opportunity to reaffirm in practice their adherence to stopping the arms race: to respond with real actions to the Soviet Union's 15 January peace program. And what has happened? Endless "consultations" with their senior transatlantic ally have started. Finally, only some 2 months after the official presentation of the Soviet disarmament proposals to the British Government, Whitehall has broken its protracted silence. Alas, the Thatcher government is essentially wholly in solidarity with the negative stance that Washington previously adopted as its response. In an attempt to somehow justify its refusal to adopt the Soviet proposals but without any cogent arguments to that end, Foreign Secretary G. Howe in a speech given to accredited foreign correspondents in London could find nothing better than to distort the content of the Soviet peace program.

Then, speaking of the USSR as none other than a potential aggressor," despite the content of the 15 January statement, he claimed that in proposing to eliminate nuclear weapons by the end of this century, the Soviet Union was "ignoring the simultaneous need for disarmament in other spheres." Mr Howe "failed to notice" the fact that our country, as was quite definitely stated in the 15 January statement, is proposing that conventional arms and armed forces be subject to agreed reductions along with the removal of mass destruction weapons from states' arsenals. Nor can London any longer "fail to notice" the new Soviet initiative of 18 April, namely the extensive plan to substantially reduce armed confrontation in Europe in terms of conventional arms.

Events happen in international life that spotlight the darkness of diplomatic stratagems the very essence of the policy of a certain bourgeois state. Such an event was the recent piratical attack on independent Libya by Washington with London's active connivance -- an attack which utterly revealed the militarist aggressive thrust of the present U.S. Administration's foreign policy course. The Conservative government has also been tainted by the shame.

The development of events around Libya demonstrated that this White House course could hardly have been carried out in such an insolent and flagrant form had not the Washington leaders been able to rely on the support of their most loyal NATO partners. In this instance it is essentially a question of an imperialist deal, the parties to which pooled efforts in an attempt to dictate their will to the peoples of the young independent states and to pursue a "position of strength" policy in relation to those states.

This neoglobalist policy, said participants in recent demonstrations in London and other British cities protesting against the anti-Libyan action, is a major source of tension in the modern world and threatens more and more complications in various parts of the world that could plunge the planet into the maelstrom of a global thermonuclear conflict.

No less cutting criticism is being made of the British Government's stance on the question of ending nuclear tests. The Thatcher government is not formally opposed to concluding a treaty on the universal prohibition of nuclear weapons tests. However, in fact this approach is hedged about with so many invented provisos, first and foremost about verification [kontrol] and the "need to continue nuclear explosions in order to develop new types of weapons," that we are talking about actual opposition to solving the question of ending all nuclear tests. As if to confirm this, M. Thatcher stated in an interview with a TIMES correspondent that, "I cannot imagine a world without nuclear weapons." "The British Government's position on a number of arms control [kontrol] issues is extremely disappointing," F. Blackaby, director of the Stockholm International Peace Research Institute, writes.

It is obvious, however, that the Soviet program for ridding the planet of nuclear and other types of mass destruction weapons -- a program that has now been supplemented with the proposals for decisive reductions of conventional arms and armed forces in Europe -- cannot fail to influence British attitudes. "British public opinion on the questions of ending the arms race is currently undergoing major changes," A. Benn, the well-known politician and member of the British Labour Party Executive Committee, told me. "We are taking all the recent Soviet proposals in this sphere very seriously. The British know that the Soviet Union needs peace to resolve the tasks it faces. But we need peace just as much, since we would like to rid ourselves of the ever-growing burden of the arms race." In my interlocutor's opinion, the recent events linked with Libya have sharpened still further here the realization of where the threat to peace actually stems from. "My compatriots," he continued, "see Washington, on one hand, carrying out more and more aggressive acts, while Moscow, on the other hand, is producing ideas and proposals aimed at strengthening peace and ensuring progress in disarmament." Speaking about the new Soviet proposals concerned with reducing conventional arms and armed forces in Europe, A. Benn called them highly positive. "The Soviet Union," he said, "is acting quite correctly in addressing them not just to governments but to the peoples of the European states."

"I hope that broad Bristish circles will make an equally high assessment of these proposals. And this is ultimately very important since, however the Western governments may approach the proposals, they cannot wholly ignore the opinion of their own peoples." In conclusion, here are the words of yet another Briton: "I am firmly convinced," Admiral Eberle, director of Britain's Royal Institute of International Affairs, told me in conversation, "that despite existing differences we must not end the dialogue aimed at studying each other's positions in greater depth and seeking mutually acceptable solutions in the disarmament sphere. We must not allow arms to get out of control and for development to reach the point where questions of war and peace are decided by computers. The solution of these questions must remain in the hands of politicians aware of their responsibility for the fate of their peoples." One cannot fail to agree with that.

TASS CITES PRAVDA ON NEW SOVIET INITIATIVE

LD200718 Moscow TASS in English 0704 GMT 20 Apr 86

[Text] Moscow April 20 TASS -- "The Soviet Union -- and this was reaffirmed once again by the results of this week's visit to Moscow by Prime Minister of Sweden Ingvar Carlsson -- is ready to develop in growing proportions relations with its European partners on an equal basis and to the mutual benefit in the interests of consolidating peace in the continent", PRAVDA writes today.

"When the question of Europe arises, the Soviet Union sees here one more major problem", the newspaper writes in its international review. "Mighty armed forces, equipped with conventional weapons, confront each other in the continent. These are two three-million strong groups of armed forces equipped with the most up-to-date armaments. In NATO countries they assert that allegedly Western Europe cannot give up nuclear weapons, including American, since in this case it will feel less secure in the face of the troops and conventional armaments of the Warsaw treaty countries".

The falsity of this argument is obvious. "Our country will never, under any circumstances, start military actions against Western Europe, unless we and our allies are attacked by NATO! I repeat, never!" said the general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee at the Congress of the Socialist Unity Party of Germany.

"The USSR reaffirms this stand, PRAVDA writes, by a new initiative. It proposes to agree on a considerable reduction of all components of ground troops and tactical aviation of the European states, and also relevant forces of the United States and Canada, stationed in Europe. Operational-technical nuclear armaments would be reduced, along with conventional armaments".

"The Soviet Union is ready to consider other constructive peace initiatives."

TASS NEWS ANALYST ON WORLDWIDE MAY DAY CELEBRATION

LD301528 Moscow TASS in English 1405 GMT 30 Apr 86

[Text] Moscow April 30 TASS -- TASS News Analyst Vasiliy Kharkov writes:

This year's May Day -- the festival of internationalist solidarity of working people -- is a jubilee one. The fine tradition to mark this day under the slogans of unity of the working people in the struggle for vital interests, against the employers' arbitrariness, for political rights, against the war threat, and for peace originated a hundred years ago. The words 'May, Labour, and Peace' became the symbols of the festival which brings together millions of people in all countries under May Day banners.

This year's May Day is marked by the peoples of the world in an atmosphere of the growing nuclear-war danger which emanates from the forces of imperialism. The fires caused by the U.S. bombs released over the peaceful Libyan cities manifested still more vividly the entire extent of the danger. The task of checking the nuclear threat, of putting a barrier to aggressive aspirations, and of keeping and strengthening peace is now urgent as never before.

The Soviet Union and other countries of the socialist community, which proceed along the course of accelerating socio-economic development, consider it their paramount duty to do their best to normalise the international situation and to stop the world's slipping down to a nuclear catastrophe. The potential of socialism is a powerful obstacle in the path of the instigators of war.

The Soviet initiatives set out from the rostrum of the 27th Congress of the CPSU indicate the real way to lasting peace, to complete elimination of nuclear weapons and to an all-embracing system of international security. They are supplemented with new proposals on a reduction of conventional arms in the European Continent and on matters of security, good-neighbourliness and cooperation in the Asian-Pacific region.

The initiatives meet the hopes and aspirations of an overwhelming majority of people around the world. This will be reaffirmed by watchwords with which people will participate in May Day demonstrations and meetings wherever they live. The demonstrations will be yet another vivid illustration of the peoples' will to restrain the forces of war and sanguinary piracy.

May Day demonstrations are traditionally a review of the determination of the working class of capitalist countries to resist monopolies' opppression. The mounting vigour of workers' strikes is an indicator of the acuteness of the struggle and of growing class solidarity of its participants. Mass unemployment -- an incurable ailment -- erodes the capitalist world. More than 30 million people are out of jobs in the industrially developed Western countries alone. In these conditions the struggle for the vital rights of the working people is inseparably connected with their active resistance to militarism.

NATO EUROPEAN DEFENSE MINISTERS HOLD DISCUSSIONS

LD291011 Moscow TASS in English 0939 GMT 29 Apr 86

[Text] Madrid April 29 TASS -- A meeting of NATO's European programming group of defence ministers' level has been held here under the watchword of a further build-up of conventional arms in NATO countries.

Set up in 1975, the group tackles matters aimed at coordinating the plans of the West European countries of NATO in the field of the production of the newest types of armaments and combat equipment.

The defence ministers discussed, in particular, a French proposal on the broadening of cooperation between West European member countires of NATO in the field of designing and manufacture of civilian and military aircraft, and matters connected with a project to create a European fighter plane by 1990 as well as a frigate, an air-to-surface cruise missile, an armoured infantry vehicle, new means of electronic warfare, anti-submarine warfare, and various newest means of communication. The participants in the meeting also discussed problems of standardizing the armaments of West European member countries of NATO.

A communique issued at the close of the group's meeting points out that the defence ministers adopted a decision to give a new impulse to European cooperation in the key sectors of the defence industry and first of all in the field of the aircraft industry.

WEU COUNCIL NOTES MOSCOW PEACE INITIATIVES

LD302144 Moscow TASS in English 1321 GMT 30 Apr 86

[Text] Venice, April 30 TASS -- The council of the Western European Union (WEU) is in session on San Giorgio Island here. The session is being attended by the ministers of foreign affairs and defence of seven WEU member countries: the FRG, France, Britain, the Netherlands, Italy, Belgium, and Luxembourg. Matters of the international situation are under consideration at the session and efforts are being made to give a boost to the activities of this military-political alliance closely connected with NATO.

During the debate the participants in the session could not pass over in silence the Soviet Union's recent large-scale peace initiatives aimed at cardinally reducing both nuclear and conventional arms. However, following the "guidelines" which are being imposed from across the ocean, the participants in the session hurried to reject the Soviet initiatives summarily as "propaganda." Nevertheless, not all representatives of WEU countries fully share the non-constructive stand. Thus Giulio Andreotti, Italian minister of foreign affairs, admitted that the proposals "are indicative of the USSR's desire to conduct negotiations," and emphasized that they should be considered.

The West European countries' stand in connection with the U.S. aggressive actions in the Mediterranean are also under discussion at the session. Some representatives of WEU countries press for Western Europe's unreservedly joining the U.S. adventuristic course in the region right up to participation of the armed forces of these countries in new acts of aggression. Jean-Marie Caro, president of the WEU assembly, suggested that WEU countries in "special cases" conduct joint military operations in the Mediterranean and set up a special task force for these purposes within the WEU framework. Italian Defence Minister Giovanni Spadolini also advocated a more active support by Western Europe for U.S. policy.

These statements are in sharp contrast to the sentiments of the West-European public who come to realise the danger of an unqualified approval of the adventuristic actions of the Washington administration.

TASS: U.S. WAGING 'FINANCIAL WAR' ON UN

LD262256 Moscow TASS in English 2157 GMT 26 Apr 86

[Text] New York April 27 TASS -- The 40th session of the U.N. General Assembly will be resumed tomorrow at a request of the U.N. secretary-general. A report by the U.N. secretary-general points out that the United Nations Organisation has encountered the most serious financial crisis in its entire history. As a result of the crisis the UNO's ability to fulfil its duties under the U.N. Charter and first of all to create a firm foundation for peace and development has been endangered. Members of the international communist point out with indignation that responsibility for such a state of affairs rests with the United States which in point of fact declared a financial war on the UNO. Washington is trying to achieve political changes in the activities of the world body the positions of which on all the main problems of our times give rise to extreme exasperation on the Potomac banks.

UN DELEGATES CRITICIZE U.S. PAYMENTS POLICY

LD300701 Moscow TASS in English 0605 GMT 30 Apr 86

[Text] New York April 30 TASS -- By TASS correspondent Vyacheslav Chernyshev:

The United States' power pressure tactics toward the United Nations and its arbitrary actions with regard to the financing of the biggest international organization, dictated by political considerations, have been under fire of criticism from the international community at the resumed 40th session of the General Assembly.

The financial crisis now affecting the U.N. was of a political character. It was due to the attempts to weaken and restrict the role of the entire U.N. system, and undermine the principles of sovereign equality and democracy on which they were based, Ignac Golob, Yugoslavia's representative at the U.N., said on behalf of the Group of 77.

Those bent on perpetuating their privileged postions, based on strength and superiority, were seeking to undermine the U.N.

The developing countries support the UNO because they regard it as the upholder of their independence, self-determination and development, the speaker pointed out.

Natarajan Krishnan, permanent representative of India at the United Nations, describes the U.S. actions as an attempt at undermining the UNO, at weakening its role and efficiency in the maintenance of international peace and security, in the exercise of the peoples' right to self-determination, and in the strengthening of international cooperation in all fields. Speaking on behalf of the non-aligned countries, he pointed out that the "attack" against the UNO, which was manifesting itself, in particular, in financial blackmail against the world body, was a deliberate violation of the U.N. Charter.

On behalf of the Government of Sweden, Anders Ferm, permanent representative of that country at the United Nations, condemned the U.S. unilateral steps to reduce payment to the U.N. budget. The USA chose this "regrettable and dangerous course" several years ago. It is now a question of the continuation of that course on an unprecedented scope with an obvious violation of the U.N. Charter and of the international treaty obligations which the United States took upon itself.

Washington's actions which are a challenge to the entire international community were condemned by the delegates of Poland, Cuba, Kuwait, Iraq and other countries.

The common principled approach to international affairs inevitably tells on the approach of this or that country to the U.N. activities, stated Yuriy Dubinin, permanent representative of the USSR at the United Nations. The Soviet Union invariably attaches much importance to the United Nations Organization as an important instrument of the struggle for peace and international security. In so doing it proceeds from the assumption that the responsible tasks facing the United Nations can be accomplished only with a strict observance of the U.N. Charter and the ensurance of a sound budgetary-and-administrative foundation of the organization. Any attempts at using U.N. financial difficulties for putting political pressure upon it or for paralysing the world body's activities are alien to the Soviet Union. Showing good will, the Soviet Union is ready to contribute in a constructive spirit to overcoming the U.N. financial difficulties and will take certain concrete steps in that direction.

The Soviet Union will continue to favour the enhancement of the U.N. role in strengthening peace and promoting international cooperation. The U.N. is needed for all interested in peace, disarmament and the establishment of a better world free from wars, hunger and poverty.

The U.N. is needed for countries compelled to defend themselves against outside encroachments on their national interests, on their inalienable right to build their national life on the basis of the principles of sovereignty, independence and equality of all states.

The road to a better world is unthinkable without the renunciation by all states of the use of economic and financial levers as means of political coercion, without restructuring international relations of a fair and democratic footing.

The Soviet Union, one of the founders of the U.N. and having special responsibility as a permanent member of the Security Council, has always favoured and will continue to favour the consolidation of the U.N. on the basis of observance by all nations of its Charter.

UN MISSION RESPONDS TO U.S. 'LIES' ON AFGHANISTAN

LD300538 Moscow TASS in English 0519 GMT 30 Apr 86

[Text] New York April 30 TASS -- The USSR's permanent mission to the United Nations has categorically rejected the crude propaganda hoaxes of the U.S. mission to the world body, which resorted to shameless lies in a bid to accuse the Soviet Union of barbaric attitude to Afghan women and children.

The United States resorted to the hoaxes in order to divert world public attention from the "dirty war" conducted by Washington for many years against the Afghan people at the hands of bandits and mercenaries, said a statement for the press, released by the Soviet mission.

The counter-revolution, initiated and masterminded by the United States, turned Afghanistan into a bleeding wound. At the same time, American senators were discussing the question of how "effective" this "aid" to the hired killers was, what additional weapons should be sent to them.

U.S. ATTITUDE TOWARD RACISM RAISED AT UN FORUM

LD011003 Moscow TASS in English 0937 GMT 1 May 86

[Text] New York May 1 TASS -- TASS correspondent Sergey Baybakov reporting:

Delegates attending the current spring session of the United Nations Economic and Social Council here called for eliminating discrimination against people on the grounds of the color of skin and their nationality.

The session is reviewing the progress of the second decade of action to combat racism and racial discrimination. The decade was proclaimed by the United Nations General Assembly in 1983.

The delegates of Argentina, Brazil, Zaire, Cuba, Yugoslavia and other countries emphasized the need for creating a climate of intolerance to racism. They called for a complete international isolation of the racist regime of South Africa and denounced the aggressive policy of Israeli Zionists and their actions violating the rights of the native population of the Arab lands illegally occupied by Israel.

Zionism, said Argentina's representative Pedro Raul Villagra Delgado, was condemned as a form of racism and racial discrimination.

Precisely the racist policy of Zionism, he said, is leading to acts of aggression and expansion in the Middle East staged by the ruling quarters of Israel, to a gross violation of the national rights of the Arab people of Palestine.

First Deputy Permanent Representative of the U.S.S.R. to the United Nations Anatoliy Safronchuk said that the rise in the activities of racist, ultra right-wing and militaristic organizations in a number of Western countries has assumed the character threatening the cause of peace. Such organizations are allowed openly to preach concepts of racial superiority, to generate the atmosphere of enmity and hatred among nations.

The Soviet representative said that the elimination of racism and racial discrimination should start first of all with a complete prohibition and elimination of all racist organizations and their propaganda. Isn't it the reason why the United States has not acceded to the international convention on the elimination of all forms of racial discrimination -- the document under which nations undertake legal obligations to combat all manifestations of racism? -- he asked.

The Soviet Union consistently advocates the strict observance of the program of the second decade of action to combat racism and racial discrimination. The Soviet delegation supports the adoption by the Economic and Social Council of effective measures aiming for an early elimination of apartheid, racism and all forms of racial discrimination, the Soviet representative said.

REPORTAGE ON 'HUMAN CONTACTS' CONFERENCE IN BERNE

U.S. Visa Denial Criticized

LD282223 Moscow TASS in English 2137 GMT 28 Apr 86

[Text] Berne April 28 TASS -- A conference on experts on human contacts is under way here. It is held by decision of the Madrid meeting of the states, parties to the Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe. A speech at the plenary meeting today was delivered by deputy head of the USSR's delegation V.T. Shikalov. He expressed a number of considerations that arose in connection with speeches by some delegations of NATO countries.

The head of the U.S. delegation, said the Soviet representative, was obviously carried away by criticism of the Soviet Union's stand and tried to prove what cannot be proved. Criticizing groundlessly the Soviet approach to questions of development of contacts, the U.S. representative actually expressed disagreement with one of the basic provisions of the Final Act of the Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe, the document which bears the signature of the U.S. President. The interconnection between detente and development of cooperation in humanitarian fields is recorded in the preamble to a subsection in the third chapter of the Final Act, "on human contacts." It is clearly said in it that the participating states "desiring in this spirit to develop, with the continuance of detente, further efforts to achieve continuing progress in this field."

The Soviet Union's stand to that effect is ultimately clear, said the USSR's representative. It fully accords with the Final Act and all participants in the Berne conference, including the U.S. delegation, should be guided by that important provision of the Helsinki document.

His April 24 speech the head of the U.S. delegation based entirely on criticism of other states, parties to the conference. Meanwhile, stressed the Soviet representative, he said nothing about the U.S. authorities' policies and practices in the field of contacts between rank and file people. Having undertaken the obligation "to promote the development of tourism, on an individual and collective basis" and to "facilitate meetings, and also trips by delegations, group and individuals", the U.S. authorities nevertheless, in 1985 denied entry visas to a Soviet tourist group. A Soviet trade union delegation, invited to the United States by American workers to reciprocate a visit, were not granted entry visas either. The leaders of American organizations which invited Soviet workers rightfully described the actions of the U.S. authorities as being in the "cold war" spirit, as the unwillingness to heed the Helsinki accords.

Reagan Telegram Scored

LD252042 Moscow Television Service in Russian 1430 GMT 25 Apr 86

[V. Dmitriyev report; from the "Vremya" newscast]

[Text] A conference of experts on contacts between people, institutions, and organizations is taking place in Berne, in accordance with the decisions of the Madrid meeting of representatives of states participating in the Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe.

Addressing those those present, Pierre Aubert, chief of the Department of Foreign Affairs of Switzerland, emphasized the importance of multilateral European cooperation in the humanitarian sphere as being one of the factors in the development of confidence between peoples. Meanwhile, in the Buergerhaus Hotel, the so-called conference to counterbalance Helsinki was drawing to a close. It was organized by anti-Soviets and Western Zionist circles, timed to coincide with the beginning of the conference.

Reagan sent the assemblage a greeting telegram. The U.S. President's support for the provocateurs has been described here as the height of cyncism and irresponsibility, and an attempt to create an atmosphere of tension around the Berne conference. The meeting, as you see, has begun in an uneasy atmosphere. Where does the peculiarity lie in the present stage of humanitarian cooperation?

[Begin Yu. D. Kashlev, head of the USSR delegation, recording] The position of the Soviet delegation at the Berne conference is determined by our country's fundamental attitude toward the pan-European process and to humanitarian cooperation. This was clearly stated at the 27th congress by Mikhail Sergeyevich Gorbachev. The scale of humanitarian cooperation has always depended, has depended directly on the international situation, on the level of detente. These last few days concentrated blows have been dealt to detente by its opponents, and already here, in Berne, during preparations for our conference, we have come up against attempts to use the noble theme of human contacts for aims far removed from what is set out in the Helsinki Final Act. Our delegation feels confident; we are working in close cooperation with the fraternal socialist countries, and we will do everything to make some sort of feasible contribution to strengthen the development of the pan-European process. [end recording]

Bolshakov Comments

PM010812 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 25 Apr 86 First Edition p 5

[Vladimir Bolshakov "Commentator's Column": "Who Is Being Obstructive?"]

[Text] The forum of experts for contacts between people, at which delegations from the 35 states participating in the CSCE are represented, is continuing in Bern. The Soviet delegation arrived in Bern with the most serious intention to conduct joint work in a constructive and businesslike manner, as envisaged by the Final Act. And that is natural, since the USSR consistently advocates the development of cooperation in the humanitarian sphere among states with different social systems.

The USSR consistently fulfills the recommendations of the Final Act and the international pacts and conventions it has signed on civil rights and takes account of them in its own legislation. Neither the USSR nor the other socialist countries party to the all-European process create any artificial barriers in the way of developing those contacts. It was no accident that the Swiss press, commenting on the progress at the Bern conference, noted the considerable growth in East-West exchanges involving tourism, sports, and trade unions as well as on the basis of personal and family ties. It would seem that the task of the experts gathered in Bern is to further promote the development of this trend -- something which the delegations from the socialist and neutral countries, including the hospitable Swiss hosts, are urging the West to do.

However, a number of Western delegations are stubbornly trying to turn the discussions in Bern into some kind of propaganda show.

Certain of them continually try to teach us "humanity." At one of these slander-laden "lectures" U.S. representatives cynically spoke, for instance, on the very day that U.S. aircraft bombed and shelled Libya, killing defenseless peaceful inhabitants, including children. Nor did the U.S. participants refrain from "homilies" on the day when their country issuing a challenge to millions of people, carried out another nuclear explosion.

And the people trying to exhort "humanity" are representatives of states where unemployment, investigation and persecution of dissidents, race discrimination, and genocide against the Indians have been elevated to norms of life. Nor did Washington succeed in the sphere of developing contacts. In recent years the State Department has refused to allow thousands of people, including Nobel Prize winner Gabriel Garcia Marquez and the wife of Salvador Allende, to enter the transatlantic "home of democracy." If one pursues the line of behavior assumed by the representatives of the leading NATO powers it seems that they have come to the important Bern forum not so much for a serious dialogue with the socialist countries as for confrontation. Their attacks clearly hinder the serious and constructive work of the Bern conference.

ECONOMIC COMMISSION FOR EUROPE SESSION CLOSES

LD261512 Moscow TASS in English 1313 GMT 26 Apr 86

[Text] Geneva April 26 TASS -- By TASS correspondent Yevgeniy Korzhev:

The Economic Commission for Europe (ECE) of the United Nations closed its 41st session here today. The session, opened on April 15, was chaired by Stefan Murin, deputy foreign minister of Czechoslovakia.

The commission discussed questions of trade, economic and industrial cooperation on the continent, and approved programmes of work for the next year and for the period ending in 1990.

The representative of the Group of Socialist Countries, Peter Dietze (German Democratic Republc), addressing the final meeting, said that the session's results could have been far more fruitful and constructive had it not been for the negative attitude to work displayed by the delegations from the United States and some of its NATO allies.

At a time when the socialist countries arrived for the session with concrete proposals directed at invigorating the commission's activity in various spheres, the U.S.-led group of "Westerners" adopted an obstructionist stand, as it happened on several occasions in the past, directed at curtailing cooperation and creating artificial obstacles in the way of broader mutually beneficial contacts.

Delegations from the socialist countries convincingly showed during the debate that these efforts were of a political character and were running counter not only to the basic provisions of the documents of the Helsinki conference and the Madrid meeting, but also the interests of practically all European countries.

The all-round development of economic, scientific and technical cooperation between countries with different social and economic systems, speakers said, constituted the material base for strengthening peace and international security.

Delegation Member Interviewed

PM300931 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 29 Apr 86 Morning Edition p 4

[Interview with Ye. N. Makeyev, deputy head of the Soviet delegation at the 41st session of the UN Economic Commission for Europe [ECE], by correspondent V. Kuznetsov in Geneva: "United Nations; Incentives to Cooperation" -- date not given]

[Text] Geneva -- The 41st session of the UN ECE has completed its work in the capital's Palais des Nations. During the friendly meeting there was a discussion of questions of the activity of the commission, which unites 32 European countries and the United States and Canada. There was an examination of the problems of economic relations between East and West. IZVESTIYA correspondent V. Kuznetsov asked Ye. N. Makeyev, deputy head of the Soviet delegation, to describe the results of the sessions's work.

"The universal world condemnation of the bombings of Libya was also reflected at our plenary session," the Soviet representative said. "The session delegates denounced the U.S. piratical attack on peaceful Libya, stressing that such bandit actions are a violation of the UN Charter and an attempt to replace international law with the "law of the jungle," that they are fraught with the danger of serious consequences for international peace and security. In response to these statements, the U.S. delegation tried to complicate the session's work, demonstrating an unconstructive approach toward questions of economic relations with the socialist countries. These attempts, however, were rebuffed.

"As a whole, the session took place in a businesslike atmosphere. The majority of delegations advocated the intensification of the Helsinki process, the expansion of trust between states, and on this basis the consolidation of the continent's economic commonality. The Soviet delegation came to Geneva with a constructive program of cooperation in the fields of trade, industry, science and technology, the environment, and other spheres of economic activity. The Soviet Union made specific proposals in the development of cooperation in the field of energy, transport, machine building, automation, and so forth. These proposals met with a broad response and were considered during the drafting of the session's concluding documents and will become the basis for the commission's further work. "I should like to note," Ye. N. Makeyev said in conclusion, "that the session's participants paid serious attention to preparing for the forthcoming Vienna meeting of representatives of the countries taking part in the Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe."

LIBYA'S AL-'UBAYDI INTERVIEWED AFTER WPC SESSION

LD290944 Moscow TASS in English 0758 GMT 29 Apr 86

[Text] Sofia April 29 TASS -- Al-'Ubaydi, president of the Libyan peace and solidarity committee, who attended the World Peace Council (WPC) session, has stated that it has become a foreign-policy course of the Reagan administration to undermine the forces of peace, progress and socialism.

In an interview with TASS correspondent Yuriy Tyssovskiy, he pointed out that it was precisely in this context that the barbarous attack by U.S. aircraft on the peaceful cities of Libya should be regarded, and the the U.S. air raid was only a link in the chain of Washington's crimes in Grenada, in Angola, Ethiopia, and Afghanistan. Al-'Ubaydi expressed gratitude to the USSR and other socialist countries and to all progressive forces for their support for Libya in time of need. The state terrorism of the White House will not make the Libyan people abandon the chosen road and will not force them to their knees, Al-'Ubaydi emphasised.

MOSCOW CRITICIZES U.S. REPORTS OF CHERNOBYL INCIDENT

LD301343 Moscow World Service in English 1310 GMT 30 Apr 86

[Text] As you heard in our broadcasts there was an accident at an atomic power station in the USSR at Chernobyl, 130 km north of Kiev. Parts of the structure of one of four units was destroyed and the reactor damaged, which caused some leakage of radioactive substances. Two persons died in the accident. The residents of the community next to the power station and another three communities in the area have been evacuated. Here is what Viktor Ilichev writes in this connection:

The causes of the breakdown are being are fully investivated by a special commission of leading scientists and experts led by Deputy Prime Minister Boris Scherbina. Emergency measures have been taken to eliminate the consequences of the breakdown. The other three units of the power station have been stopped. They were not damaged. The radiation situation at the power station and around it has been stabilized.

There have been reports in the press of a number of Eurpean countries that the level of radioactivity is returning to normal and gives no ground for concern. However, the propaganda machine in the West, in the first place the United States, has gone into high gear. The American mass media, as if on an order -- it is still more likely that there has been an order -- have started spreading rumors in connection with the breakdown at the Chernobyl Nuclear Power Station, the first such accident in the USSR in more than 30 years.

There is an impression that they are interested not in truthful information about the accident -- we've repeatedly heard them claiming that they are -- but in spreading falsehoods as confirmed facts. They have still another aim, to call into question the reliability of Soviet nuclear power engineering and of Soviet science and technology in general although it has stood the test of time.

This, in turn, is being done to tone down criticism in the United States itself of lax security at a great number of nuclear power stations, where radioactive leads more than once seriously affected people and the environment. Against this background the reliable performance of nuclear power stations in the USSR serves as a strong argument in favor of building more power stations.

True, exploration of the unknown is always coupled with risk, be it nuclear research or space flights -- even on board a repeatedly tested craft. Progress cannot be stopped but the question is what objectives does it serve? Does it serve peace and the progress of humanity or war and death? The upsurge of anti-Soviet propaganda in the United States still adds another aspect: The American media have been speaking and writing about the accident at the Soviet nuclear power station 100 times more than about the systematic nuclear explosions in Nevada. Even schoolchildren understand that the future of humanity today is jeopardized not by the development of nuclear power engineering but by the buildup of nuclear weapons; not by the construction of more atomic power stations but by the production of ever more nuclear warheads.

Experts say that the nuclear charges stockpiled to date can destroy life on this planet many times over. This is the reason why the Soviet Union has been calling for eliminating nuclear weapons step by step by the end of this century.

COMMENTARIES ON NUCLEAR PROBLEMS, SOLUTIONS

Sunken Waste Noted

LD301806 Moscow TASS in English 1724 GMT 30 Apr 86

[Text] Washington April 30 TASS -- TASS correspondent Igor Ignatyev reports:

The rusting hulls of the giant nuclear submarines "Abraham Lincoln" and "Theordore Roosevelt" are moored at one of the shipyards in Seattle, Washington. Although their nuclear reactors have been shut down long ago, they retain residual radiation.

The Penatgon has long been loking for a convenient way to dispose of the useless nuclear submarines to make way for new nuclear monsters. The U.S. Defense Department chose what it calls the most "economic"way, which is to sink several dozen discarded submarines in various parts of the Pacific and the Atlantic.

The magazine "NATION" estimates that from 1946 to 1970 the Pentagon has dumped in the ocean 90,000 containers with radioactive waste. The places where most containers were dumped are hard to pinpoint now. The containers are the source of constant radiation dangerous not only to the ocean flora and fauna but also to human health.

Experts hold, however, that the nuclear reactors of the sunken submarines will pose even higher danger for the flora and fauna of the sea bottom. The residual radiation has a catastrophic effect on the environment, 100 times that of the containers. Corrosion and water pressure will combine to errode with time the metallic walls of the reactors and this will cause radioactive contamination of large areas of the ocean.

There are all indications to believe that the U.S. Defense Department pays no attention to these factors. Defending their plan, representatives of the department claim that it will help the administration same 200 million dollars.

U.S. 'Accidents' Scored

LD252021 Moscow TASS in English 1528 GMT 25 Apr 86

[Text] Washington April 25 TASS -- TASS correspondent V. Legantsov reports:

The nuclear-powered submarine of the U.S. Navy "Nathanael Greene" of the "Poseidon" class got into a serious accident when on a patrol duty in the Irish Sea in March this year. Robert Siems, a spokesman for the Pentagon, was forced to admit that fact at a meeting with newsmen.

Answering questions, he specified that the submarine hit the ground. According to him the accident adversely affected its combat potentialities. No other essential details of the accident, which took place off the shores of Western Europe in an area of intensive shipping, were cited.

Submarines of the "Poseidon" class carry, as a rule, 16 ballistic missiles tipped with three nuclear warheads each. Characteristically, the U.S. military department remained tight-lipped for more than a month about the accident, which was fraught, as least, with a radioactive contamination of the coastal waters of a number of European nations.

The wreck of the "Nathanael Greene" submarine is far from being a single accident among the U.S. strategic nuclear force. Thus, a B-52 bomber carrying up to 30 nuclear bombs, which was prepared for a flight, burned down at the Grand Forks air base, North Dakota, in September 1980. In October that year, an FB-111 fighter-bomber fitted out with nuclear-tipped missiles got into an accident near the eastern coast of the USA. In May 1981, a jet aircraft of radar reconnaissance flew on the deck of the nuclear-powered and nuclear capable aircraft carrier "Nimitz." As a result of the explowion four aircraft were destroyed and 16 damaged.

There have been tens of such accidents, which became known to the public. In the Pentagon's cant they are named "The Broken Arrows". As observers stress the danger of an "accident" nuclear tragedy increases along with a buildup of the nuclear arsenal both in the territory of the USA and at the U.S. military bases abroad.

Cooperation Called For

LD291811 Moscow World Service in English 1710 GMT 29 Apr 86

[Commentary by Observer Igor Pavlov]

[Text] Since atomic power stations were introduced in the late 1950's there have been a series of major or minor accidents in France, Great Britain, the United States, and other countries. According to the experts, the most frequent cause of radiation leaks is the overheating of a reactor's core. Incidentally, in all such accidents fewer people have been killed or injured than in several aircraft crashes over the same period and nobody has ever suggested that as a result all flights be terminated and people stop flying. Nor has anybody ever suggested that we stop making cars although road accidents account for the lion's share of peacetime fatalities.

Not so with nuclear power plants. They have been less lucky in the sense that many people, especially in the environmentalist movement are fearful of them, claiming that such plants are a terrible hazard. At the same time, scientists and engineers believe that the current technology can fully assure adequate safety of nuclear power plants.

Nothing can stop progress. When the space shuttle Challenger crew was killed in a tragic accident earlier this year, it was a blow to the U.S. space program but not an end to it, much the same as several deaths of Soviet cosmonauts did not stop our own space program.

Major breakdowns at nuclear power plants such as the Three Mile Island plant accident in the United States or the one at Chernobyl in the Ukraine call for a greater degree of international cooperation rather than an immediate shutdown of all such facilities. As a matter of fact, the Three Mile Island plant accident has caused more protests in the United States than has the series of underground nuclear blasts under the Nevada desert. To be sure, splitting the atom for peaceful purposes is not risk free. However, when the same is done for military purposes the risks are infinitely greater. It would be a disservice to all of us if public anger is directed against such programs as building atomic power plants where there is a green light for the further accumulation of nukes for reasons of national security as we hear from the West.

Disasters such as earthquakes happen everywhere, in the West and in the East. They defy national boundaries or political systems. They, like major accidents, are a vivid reminder that there is much work to be done together in many fields without waiting for any extraterrestrials to arrive to make us realize that after all, we all share the same boat.

REAGAN TO INTEFERE IN ASEAN TALKS IN BALI

BK301002 Moscow in Indonesian to Indonesia 1300 GMT 29 Apr 86

[Station commentary]

[Text] U.S President Ronald Reagan, who is on an Asia-Pacific tour, has arrived in Bali. But, listeners, please do not think that the White House chief is stopping over on the Indonesian island to enjoy Bali's scenery, famous throughout the world. An ASEAN foreign ministers meeting is taking place there.

Our observer, Vladimir Korolev, notes that the regional organization is made up by six Southeast Asian countries. Economic issues top the ministers agenda. Lately, these issues have become a source of concern among the ASEAN partners. Washington does not hesitate to promise them economic assistance. Similarly, Reagan will promise this aid. But, the facts show that the United States has never given anone something for nothing. In this regard, the world press writes that Reagan will again try to promise such aid in return for the participation of the ASEAN member countries in the so-called "Pacific community." Washington plans to turn this initially economic alliance into a future military bloc similar to NATO in Europe. Obviously, it is no accident that among its future members are Japan and South Korea, which have militaristic policies. Thus, the ASEAN countries could be used as a military springboard for the planned bloc.

The Soviet Union opposes the establishment of blocs and counterblocs in Asia and the Pacific. The Soviet Government reaffirmed on 23 April that this can only aggravate tention in the region.

REAGAN'S CHAMBER OF COMMERCE SPEECH DENOUNCED

PM300938 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 25 Apr 86 First Edition p 5

[Own correspondent V. Gan dispatch: "Truth Is the Victim"]

[Text] During World War I, the then Senator H. Johnson of California, a Republican, noted: "Truth is the first victim of war." A lot of water has flowed into the Potomac since then, but, applied to Washington, the statement could have been made by Johnson today. In carrying out its aggression against Libya the U.S. Administtation, which has never favored the truth, has finally bombed truth together with the houses of the peaceful Libyan citizens.

These, alas, are not idle deductions but the obvious conclusion after President R. Reagan's speech at a session of the U.S. Chamber of Commerce. The President had no mercy for the truth, threatening it on even further grounds. It is well known, for instance, that the administration was unable to adduce any concrete evidence to confirm its accusations of Tripoli's complicity in "international terrorism." But what is that to the White House incumbent?! "Decent people can no longer tolerate cowardly terrorist attacks. America will never watch passively as its innocent citizens are murdered by those who would do our country harm." Not content with these lies, the President's speechwriters go even further: "By nature we prefer to solve problems peacefully. But as we reaffirmed last week no one can kill Americans and brag about it." That is yet another false reference. For Washington prefers to solve problems with its military fist. Grenada, Libya, Nicaragua, El Salvador, the dushman gangs in Afghanistan, the Pol Pot holdouts in Cambodia, the National Union for the Total Independence of Angola terrorists in Angola, and the cherished killers from the so-called "Mozembique National Resistance" are confirmation of that.

So there is not a grain of truth in all these presidential declarations. The truth is elsewhere -- in the threat to inflict a new deadly strike and to punish the objectionable and the freedom-loving. Today Reagan considered it necessary to supplement this fact. In conversation with journalists he frankly stated that the United States "will be prepared to strike against Syria and Iran if it obtains exhaustive proof of their complicity in terrorism." It has been testified with extreme clarity that Washington, believing that might is right, would like to decide the destinies of all those who, for some reason, do not want to follow its practices.

Incidentally, CBS TV reported that certain administration officials admit that the head of the administration was "overdoing it." Not intoxicated by armed might, they clearly realize that the time when Washington could carve up the world as it liked has gone. CBS also noted that these officials are "striving to downplay the President's belligerent rhetoric." That is understandable. In the agenda R. Reagan has drawn up for the Tokyo conference there is virtually no room for such an urgent question as the problem of arms control.

On the contrary, it follows from Reagan's statements that at the forthcoming Tokyo conference of the heads of the leading industrially developed states he will try to "call to order" his allies who (apart from the obedient Thatcher government) dissociated themselves from the bandit U.S. attack on Libya. The Western countries, the President proclaimed, must stand "shoulder to shoulder in such battles." In short, he who has thought up a deception is not about to tell the truth.

U.S. NEOGLOBALIST DOCTRINE ASSAILED

GF281716 Baku International Service in Azeri 1200 GMT 28 Apr 86

[From the "Important Developments in the World Last Week" program]

[Text] The indignation in the world over the savage U.S. attack on Libya is subsiding. However, Washington is now threatening another independent country -- Nicaragua. This threat has been made by the head of the White House.

President Reagan addressed the members of [words indistinct] last Tuesday. Describing Nicaragua as a supporter of terrorism without any evidence -- just as he accused Libya in the past -- President Reagan openly threatened that country with military intervention. He repeated his threat during his meeting with journalists on Thursday. The head of the Washington administration said that in the event Washington acquires evidence proving Syrian and Iranian involvement in terrorism, the United States will be prepared to deal blows on those countries as well.

This is the latest manifestation of the neoglobalist doctrine that explains the U.S. interference in the internal affairs of young and independent countries that do not wish to live with Washington's instructions. However, no matter what its title may be, no doctrine can explain such an open act of violence. It is due to this that the aggressive policy the United States is pursuing against Afghanistan, Libya, Nicaragua, angola, and other regions in the world is encountering a gradually stengthening condemnation in the world.

'TOP PRIORITY' VIEWS U.S. PERCEPTIONS OF USSR

LD282046 Moscow in English to North America 2300 GMT 27 Apr 86

["Top Priority" program, presented by Vladimir Posner, with Profs Radomir Bogdanov and Sergey Plekhanov of the United States and Canada Institute]

[Text] [Posner] In our last discussion, gentlemen, we looked at what I think we all agree is a very dangerous tendency today in the United States, the tendency to see the world in a very simplistic way, a world portrayed on American television, a world described in the READERS DIGEST, a world of good guys and bad guys where of course America is the good guy and where might means right. And we looked at some of the situations in the world today and examined the dangers therein as well as the internal danger for the United States because I believe we agreed that this kind of chauvinism that we see there in the country could be a forerunner of profound political change and of in fact the advent of fascism in what was the first democratic republic in the history of the modern world. Today (?we'd quite) like to look at the U.S. assessment of the Soviet Union in view of what we've just said, in the framework of that approach. That is to say that the decisions taken by the 27th Congress of the Soviet Communist Party concerning the development of the country and in particular the economic development -- how that is seen in the United States, what the reaction to that is, and the policies that of course are the results of these assessments.

It is my feeling that once again we have a very simplistic, brutal assessment of what the Soviet Union can and cannot do. That is what I think we should look at today. Anyone want to start?

[Bogdanov] Yeah.

[Posner] Professor Bogdanov.

[Bogdanov] I believe, Vladimir, that you touch upon a very important and if you like a crucial point in the Soviet-American foreign policy toward the Soviet Union was planned on the assumption that they are a failure, we should not deal with them, we should not try to deal with them, we should just push them a little bit on the brink.

[Posner] That is they push us?

[Bogdanov] Yes, they push us.

[Posner] Right.

[Bogdanov] Now, they were really frightened by the 27th congress, party congress, in one way. They were frightened by the perspectives of very big upsurge of our economy, that the Soviet Union might be on the move and they saw in all that, because that is, as they feel, that is the real danger for them, if the Soviet Union is on the move in the economic field. [sentence as heard] They never understood our system, how it works and it's a pity that they'd never tried to understand it, never tried. They had already made up their mind once forever, bad guys are there, bad system is there, evil empire is there, so what do you expect from them they say. They will [words indistinct] they're just trying, you know, to mislead good guys in the West by their slogans and things like that. But in any case, in any case, you have to deal with very simplistic, you know, very ignorant if you like, view of the Soviet Union, of the Soviet economy. Sometimes I'm really afraid that they listen only what they like to listen, you know.

[Posner] Yeah, I understand.

[Bogdanov] And all the other voices, reasonable voices, are just not being picked up.

[Posner] Let me interrupt you for one moment. I'd like to address a question to professor Plekhanov. My point is as follows. This country, the Soviet Union, is 68-years-old going on 69. We had our revolution in 1917. And from that 1st day, virtually, over all these years, the basic American outlook, or shall we say the mainstream outlook, the official outlook, has always been one of predicting the ultimate failure, the ultimate breakdown, the ultimate disappearance of the socialist system in this country. Now bak in 1917, 1918, 1919 one could at least say well, it was something new. There were no, quote, experts, unquote, on the Soviet Union because there had never been one before. So we can say yes, they made a mistake then, but you know, after all, people are people, they all make mistakes. Here we are, 69-years-old, which is very little for a country, but for a human being it's not bad, and they're still saying the same thing basically, that the Soviets will not be able to do this and do that. Now how do you explain this, I don't know what you'd call it, deafness, blindness, lack of understanding, what is it?

[Plekhanov] Well, there is a market for it.

[Posner] A market?

[Plekhanov] There's a market for it, a rich market for bad predictions, for somber predictions.

[Posner] You mean it's a good commodity?

[Plekhanov] It's a good commodity. There's a lot of people who need just that kind of analysis and that's been one of the blind spots of American foreign policy. I would like to disagree with you on one point. If you look at the 68-year history of our existence there has been one period in American history, or maybe a couple of periods when more objective estimates of our potential and our capabilities were influential. I'm talking about the time of the Roosevelt administration when at least at the presidential level there was recognition that the United States was dealing with a viable system, even if different from the United States, but a viable system with which one has to deal on a more or less equal basis and one has to recognize legitimate security concerns rather than trying to push it over some kind of a brink. Unfortunately in 1945, after Roosevelt's death, the other, the traditional outlook again prevailed and the reason is very simple, that their outlook was very functional for the American policy makers. They, as they went on expansionist binge after the Second World War trying to establish a world system controlled by the United States, they needed the image of a Soviet Union that was not only bad and aggressive as they were saying but also a Soviet Union that was inherently weak and it could be pushed around, it could be pressured. That's a major point, by the way, in all anti-Soviet crusades, that it really makes sense to try to push the Soviet Union, to pressure it in the expectation that it would collapse. They have been proven wrong so many times that really one is struck by the obduracy of this viewpoint and how it continues to find its adherents. In Western Europe I think that kind of thinking is far less influential because those people at least they are more realistic, they know what the Soviet Union is all about.

[Bogdanov] And they are our neighbors, after all.

[Plekhanov] And neighbors yes. But the Americans out there in the other hemisphere are very self-centered, very little-informed about what's going on in the real world.

They continue -- they can't continue to indulge in this sort of so-called analysis about the Soviet Union. I think the American newsmen and newswomen working here during the 27th congress -- I don't want to issue any sort of blanket condemnation of their work, many of them tried to be objective, and so on and so forth -- but, form my conversations with them, my impression was that they came here to Moscow with preconceived notions and when reality, what they heard at the congress, did not jibe with their preconceived notions, they just wiped aside reality. Very few of them really changed their perceptions. I think maybe they changed them but haven't revealed the changes, but I was disappointed by the way, by their refusal to see reality, to see the real changes that are happening in the Soviet Union and to apply yardsticks which were based on very questionable premises.

[Posner] You know, what you say there, I smile when you say it because you are being very delicate and I certainly appreciate that. I don't know whether my American colleagues who are listening to this program appreciate it. When you say they came with preconceived notions, they came to do a job and knew exactly what they were supposed to be doing, and no matter what notions they may have had afterwards they knew very well what was expected of them. And there is no way that they could have produced a picture that was different from the picture that they were supposed to produce when they -- even before they came. [sentence as heard] That is the name of the game.

[Plekhanov] Well, some of them were a little beyond that, I mean...

[Posner, interrupting] I don't know, I saw the stories on television. I witnessed many of these stories. I thought that they were absolutely horrendous, I mean, I -- neither more nor less.

[Plekhanov] I didn't see any television stories. I judged by the printed media.

[Posner] Well, anyway to get back to what we are talking about. You know, several years ago, I don't know if you had the opportunity, you probably did, I saw this American film about the beginning of a nuclear war and the results of it in America. It was done by ABC.

[Bogdanov and Plekhanov] Yes, yes.

[Posner] We watched it, we were invited by the ABC correspondent, the bureau chief here in Moscow, who invited a group of Soviets over to his place to look at this movie. And of course we'd read a lot about it and the fact that in the United States there'd been concern about how children would react and that families should watch it together with their family psychiatrist, to kind of soften the great shock they would get, and so on and so forth. Well, anyway, we sat there watching this picture and when it was all over the Soviets, I recall this very clearly, looked at each other and kind of smiled a sad smile and said: And that's all? Because they knew what war was, whereas this was supposed to be even worse, this was nuclear war, but for persons, for people who went through the real hell of war, that picture didn't rally impress them. Now what I'm getting to is, do you have this feeling that, somehow, in America many of the decisions that are taken are based on a world of, I don't know, comic strip heroes, a world where the good guys always win, a world where the war after all is only what you see on celluloid? A very very simple kind of world, and that this applies to the Soviet Union, as well, this whole idea of, you know, how you deal with the other side, it's part of an imagined thing because they have not gone through the actual experience of living the way Europeans have and the way we have. How do you feel about that?

[Bogdanov] I - I - I - it sounds very frightening what you say, Vladimir, really. I'm thinking of that very often and I come to very, very sad conclusions, you know.

Maybe I am too pessimistic, but after what happened to Libya I am becoming more pessimistic. You know, a silly idea -- it may be silly -- comes to my mind. Suppose we don't agree with the American conditions in Geneva, we don't agree with the star wars conditions or with something else, don't you think that this administration may send some F-111's for producing surgical strikes around Moscow or somewhere else just to make us to agree to their conditions? You are smiling, of course you are smiling, but I am quite serious. You know, with this frame of mind, when might is law, when good guys at the other end and the bad guys which, just because of the ominous designs, do not agree with the famous - with the fabulous American world, they don't like their (?cities to be shining on the hill). They will just send some F-111's from Britain (?and) from somewhere else just to teach these poor Russians a lesson. Don't smile Vladimir.

[Posner] No, I don't.

[Bogdanov] Please, for heaven's sake, because once you said that at the other end, at the American end they don't know what the war means, then the gate is open, the door is open for any, any, any experience of that, you know, sort with the Russians, with poor Russians, you know. So if you, if you -- I don't know if you will agree with me or not but what they have done to Libya it was a signal to us. It was a signal to us. That's why we had to cancel the meeting of our foreign ministers, you know. It's a clear signal to us. Behave yourself, something like that.

[Posner] Prof Bogdanov, the only reason I kind of smiled was that deep down inside I don't think that the United States would have ever risked attacking Libya if Libya was the Soviet Union. What I mean by that is, I see a certain degree of arrogance, cowardice in the American act because they know very well that Libya cannot fight back.

[Plekhanov] They pick up soft targets. They know when they can get away with it.

[Posner] It's a bully attacking, you know, a smaller guy.

[Plekhanov] A smaller guy.

[Posner] And in that sense it may be simplistic but they know very well what they're doing. What I am saying, though, is that their attitude in general and toward the Soviet Union, their understanding of it is based on these black and white images which I think is very negative and very...

[Bogdanov, interrupting] I agree with you, but what worries me really, is if you, if you are serious enough, what worries me is unpredictability of American foreign policy. You cannot predict it, I am sorry to say that, with all the consequences of that for our foreign policy, for our policy. You know, it's unpredictable, it's dangerous, that's my statement.

[Posner] Well, I think it's a statement that many people will agree with. I certainly think that you have made some very good points there.

Incidentally, we would invite comments both from those of you who agree and perhaps even more so from those of you who disagree, if you wish them to be discussed by this panel, so please write to Top Priority, Radio Moscow, Moscow the USSR. And until next time this is Vladimir Posner saying goodbye and good listening.

COMMENTARY ON WEINBERGER'S ASIA VISIT

PM281345 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 25 Apr 86 Morning Edition p 5

[Report by B. Vinogradov: "When Guns Talk...."]

[Text] As soon as U.S. Secretary of Defense Caspar Weinberger, who is making a tour of Asian and Pacific Ocean countries, arrived in the region of the Thailand-Cambodian border, guns rang out on one of the training grounds -- artillery fire had been arranged in honor of the high-ranking guest. Soldiers fired from new U.S. weapons, while remote radar equipment, also U.S.-produced, plotted the point from where the shot was fired.

Thus, the Pentagon chief was able to personally verify on the spot the "efficiency" of modern military equipment delivered to Thailand from the United States, and he was satisfied with what he saw. But the gunfire was only a suitable overture to Weinberger's speech, in which a storm of abuse broke out addressed to Cambodia and Vietnam -- he declared that the United States will continue to "support the struggle" of militarized units of Khmer reactionaries in this region, of which surviving Pol Pot followers form the basis.

This is already the 8th year they have been waging an undeclared war against the PRK, receiving aid in the form of weapons and finance from their patrons. It is toward these people that Washington is oriented, nurturing plans of a "return to Indochina" and of increasing its presence in Southeast Asia. Making use of the so-called "Cambodian problem," the United States intends to once again turn Thailand into its strategic bridgehead, such as during the years of the aggressive war against the peoples of Cambodia, Vietnam, and Laos.

This is also borne out by Weinberger's talks with the Thai leadership on forming American arms depots on the country's territory. As is well known, these arsenals are intended for operations involving U.S. gendarme "Rapid Deployment Forces" in Southeast Asia.

Needless to say, such actions by Washington stand in the way of trends toward peaceful dialogue between the Southeast Asian states and lead to further exacerbation of the situation. They are fraught with new military conflicts and represent a serious threat to peace.

But, this is evidently necessary to the U.S. Administration which, defending its own imperial interests, prefers to talk with other people in the language of guns.

U.S. DESIRES TO 'THREATEN MANKIND WITH NUCLEAR SWORD'

PM231355 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 19 Apr 86 Second Edition p 5

[Final part of article by Candidate of Economic Sciences Yu. Katasonov under the rubric "United States -- Locomotive of Militarism": "Forces of Reaction and War Are Not Omnipotent"]

[Text] The object lesson which the Cuban patriots taught the counterrevolutionary rabble and its U.S. masters 25 years ago has done them no good. Within a little while, the U.S. ruling circles had drawn the country into the "dirty war" that lasted many years against the heroic people of Vietnam. Defeat in this war was so impressive and so painful for the United States that to this day millions of Americans are afraid of a "new Vietnam."

But today the "hawks" from the Pentagon and elsewhere are saber-rattling in various parts of the world and kindling bellicose chauvinism in their country, doing everything possible to force America to rid itself of the "Vietnam syndrome." They are again pushing the country on the path of military adventures -- this time under the flag of "neoglobalism." The undeclared war against sovereign Nicaragua, and the all-around support for the bandit formations acting against their own people in Afghanistan, Cambodia, and Angola are recent examples of U.S. imperial "neoglobalist" policy .

On 25 March, and 15 and 16 April, air attacks on Libya caused outrage throughout the world, were evidence that the present U.S. Administration is again playing with fire, pursuing a policy of aggression, provocation of regional conflicts, and brinkmanship.

A special threat is connected with the fact that U.S. imperialism, in lashing on the arms race, including the nuclear arms race, is preparing to move the arms race to space. In the chase after the specter of military superiority and despite the clearly expressed will of the world public, the United States carried out a new test on a nuclear device on 10 April, partially within the framework of the creation of "star wars" weapons systems. The provocative, arrogant nature of this irresponsible act was emphasized by the fact that it was undertaken on the eve of a notable date -- the 25th anniversary of the flight of Yuriy Gagarin, which opened the era of the peaceful development of space. It is obvious to everyone that behind the U.S. action there lies the desire to threaten mankind with the nuclear sword, to hold the world in hostage to the fear of universal annihilation. "The main aim of the present U.S. authorities," the Indian newspaper THE PATRIOT writes, "consists in intimidating the whole world with its nuclear blackmail until the whole world makes concessions and agrees to U.S. hegemony." This, the newspaper stresses, is a dangerous and senseless plan.

Yes, the danger emanating from militarism, above all U.S. militarism, has never been so terrible. But never before have the opportunities for preserving and strengthening peace and averting the threat of nuclear catastrophe been so real either. The growing potential of the forces of peace and social progress is countering the sinister alliance of manufacturers of death and imperialist state power, which represents the bulwark of extreme reaction and a constant and growing source of military danger.

The socialist community is the stronghold of these forces of peace and social progress. It is the main obstacle on the path of imperialist aggression and reaction. Under conditions where the aggressive NATO bloc continues to exist, the socialist community states consider it necessary to do everything to strengthen and improve the Warsaw Pact organization as an instrument of collective defense against the aggressive aspirations of imperialism and the joint struggle for peace.

A historic gain for socialism has been the establishment of military-strategic parity between the USSR and the United States and the Warsaw Pact organization and NATO. Ensuring parity has substantially limited the aggressive plans and opportunities of imperialism to unleash nuclear war and has had a sobering effect on their creators. The Pentagon strategists have frequently nurtured plans for attacking our country. If they have not made up their minds to implement them, it is above all because of an understanding of the inevitability of retribution and a crushing retaliatory strike.

As is well known, Soviet military doctrine is aimed at defending our motherland and allies from an outside attack. The USSR threatens no one. It has undertaken not to make a first strike with nuclear weapons. But scenarios exist for a nuclear attack on our country. And they must be considered. That is why the Soviet power's defense might is maintained at a level which rules out the military superiority of the forces of imperialism, and rules out their opportunity to take us unawares.

The combat readiness of the Soviet Army and Navy is such that they are prepared to rebuff any aggression, wherever it may come from.

The Soviet Union has frequently given convincing evidence of its ability to respond to any challenge in the arms race imposed by the United States. This also applies to the "star wars" program Washington has put into full swing. Because there is nothing in science and technology that the United States can make and the USSR cannot. "... It is time," M.S. Gorbachev said, "to stop building relations with the USSR on erroneous ideas, on illusions. One of the most dangerous of these illusions is to assess the Soviet Union's peaceful intentions and appeals as a sign of weakness. So: The arms race cannot be used to wear us down, to remove us from space, or overtake us in technology. No good will come of those attempts."

The potential of peace, intelligence, and goodwill is considerably expanded and intensified as a result of the world revolutionary process and the upsurge of mass democratic and antiwar movements. Common end goals -- peace and socialism -- are pursued by the parties making up the communist movement. In the struggle to eliminate the threat of war, the Soviet Union is also collaborating with the liberated countries of socialist orientation, with the revolutionary-democratic parties, and with the Nonaligned Movement. The resistance of the peoples of these countries to the imperialist policy of plunder and piracy is being intensified.

The working people, politicians, and parties of the capitalist countries, including the NATO countries, who possess common sense and are aware of the new realities advocate preserving peace. Notable in this respect is the appeal from the leaders of six countries -- Argentina, Greece, India, Mexico, Tanzania, and Sweden — to the USSR and the United States not to carry out nuclear tests in the period before the next Soviet-U.S. summit meeting.

In contrast to the Soviet Union, the United States has arrogantly rejected this sensible proposal and carried out a nuclear explosion on 10 April. That is why the USSR Government stated that henceforth it is free from the unilateral undertaking it assumed to refrain from any nuclear explosions. Under the conditions of Washington's continuation of nuclear explosions, the Soviet state cannot forfeit its own security and the security of its allies.

"The citadel of international reaction," the new edition of the CPSU Program states, "is U.S. imperialism. It is the primary source of the threat of war." The transatlantic locomotive of militarism, with a tremendous military machine, seeking to place the military potential of its allied countries at its service, is trying to halt the course of history, to undermine the positions of socialism, and to wreak social revenge on a world scale.

But the forces of aggression and reaction are not omnipotent. It is possible to prevent war and protect mankind from catastrophe. That is the historical calling of socialism and all progressive peace-loving forces of our planet.

U.S. REPORTEDLY HAS 'SECRET PLAN' TO BLOCKADE LIBYA

LD011201 Moscow TASS in English 1121 GMT 1 May 86

[Text] Cairo May 1 TASS -- As was reported by the newspaper AL-WAFD, the United States has drawn up a secret plan of a new aggression against Libya. "Incessant terrorist acts against Americans and Britons" are the pretext for it.

In accordance with that plan, the newspaper points out, the United States and its West European allies intend to impose a tough blockade of the Libyan coast, by mining all approaches to ports of that country within its continental shelf. In the Pentagon's opinion, that "bloodless operation" is bound to hit an irreparable strike on the economy of the Libyan Jamahiriyah and impel Libya to capitulation.

Now that aggression being [as received] prepared, the newspaper stresses. NATO naval exercises are being held off Italy's shores, testing mine planting by submarines and naval aviation.

INTERCEPTED LIBYAN CABLES 'DUBIOUS' STORY

LD011007 Moscow TASS in English 0935 GMT 1 May 86

[Text] Moscow May 1 TASS -- The explosion in the West Berlin discotheque, where one American soldier was killed, is mentioned as the direct pretext for the bombing of Libyan towns, writes the newspaper KRASNAYA ZVEZDA today.

The United States announced that it has "concrete proofs" of Libya's involvement in that terroristic action. The hullabaloo around that is continuing unabated, and even mounting. But facts are not to be found. Dubious is the story of intercepted radiograms which allegedly contained "a Libyan connection". The newspaper refers to a statement made to the STERN magazine by an expert of the FRG Federal Intelligance Service, saying that in the ciphered radiograms the "texts do not provide any evidence of Libya's connection with the bomb explosion in West Berlin."

The head of the West Berlin security agency noted that criminalists are conducting an investigation in all possible areas. Vying groups of drug traffickers and even owners of rival discotheques could have had motives for that terroristic action, the FRG press notes.

And in the United States they decided right away that it is Libya which is "responsible" and Libya alone. Why? It is because they are eager to "punish" the sovereign country which is unwilling to bow to the U.S. diktat, to "teach it a lesson" KRASNAYA ZVEZDA stresses in conclusion. And overseas they are now trying to raise a solid screen of lies and slander in order to camouflage the unseemly venture.

U.S. SR-71 'INTRUDES' INTO DPRK AIRSPACE

LD011241 Moscow TASS in English 1220 GMT 1 May 86

[Text] Pyongyang May 1 TASS -- As is reported by the CENTRAL NEWS AGENCY OF KOREA, an American SR-71 war plane today intruded into the airspace over the territorial waters of the People's Democratic Republic of Korea, east of Kosong. In the course of such flights American pilots make reconnaisance of northern areas of the Republic, and this leads to a heightening of tension in the Korean peninsula. This also shows that the United States would not abandon its attempts to destabilise the situation in that area. 10 such violations were registered in the second half of April alone, the news agency points out.

COMMENTATORS VIEW ISSUES AT UPCOMING TOKYO SUMMIT

U.S. to Emphasize Anti-Terrorism

LD301455 Moscow TASS in English 1416 GMT 30 Apr 86

[Text] Moscow April 30 TASS -- Follows commentary by Askold Biryukov, a TASS political news analyst:

The last preparations are being completed in Tokyo for the summit meeting of the seven major capitalist states. The draft documents of the Tokyo summit have already been prepared, yet far from crossing the "T"'s and dotting the "I"'s, they rather give rise to questions to which the participants in the meeting will hardly be able to find satisfactory answers.

Washington makes it clear that in Tokyo it in the first place intends to set up a certain coalition of the imperialist states spearheaded against Libya and the other developing states objectionable to the USA under the signboard of "combatting terrorism". Japan, the host-country of the meeting, had to reckon with the will of its "senior partner" in the name of "ensuring success".

Some other participants preferred to abstain in advance from binding themselves with consent to participation in that "anti-terrorist" coalition, which, could under some circumstances, automatically draw them into possible American adventures. Yet this did not prevent the ABC television company from saying that before the USA launched a strike against Libya, the meeting was seen above all as an economic conference. Now the economic conference is turning into a meeting on terrorism.

There is no denying that terrorism deserves condemnation and should be eradicated in all of its forms -- both individual acts of terrorism, and especially, at the state level, when a great power, which is, in addition a member of the U.N. Security Council, is using methods of terrorism against another state. Without trying to predict the outcome of the debate of that issue in Tokyo, it can be said that any participation of the allies of the USA in the blocs in this kind of actions will be evaluated worldwide as their complicity in the policy of state-sponsored terrorism.

A "Draft Economic Declaration" is reported to have been prepared in Tokyo. It makes no mention of the holding in September this year of a "new round" of multilateral talks within the GATT framework, contrary to the wish of Washington and Tokyo, which are out to use that round as a cover from charges of "unfair trade policy". Meanwhile, President Reagan intends to call upon the participants in the meeting that they take measures to reduce all restrictions on trade in farm produce, in connection with which the London TIMES predicts a fresh outbreak of "trade war" between the USA and the Common Market.

In that document, Tokyo, which suffers from a sharp increase recently in the yen rate as against the dollar, declares for stabilising the capitalist world's monetary system. The Nakasone government is reported to be wishing to include in the declaration condemnation of "excessively sharp fluctuations of foreign currency rates". Yet neither the USA, nor Western Europe suffering from a deficit in trade with Japan are sympathetic with such a statement of the matter. Therefore, the Tokyo SHIMBUN draws the conclusion that the possibility of collective measures to ward off monetary fluctuations is questionable.

The current meeting will hardly provide an answer to the problems of the developing countries, which suffer from the growing debt.

The so-called "Baker plan", which is advertised by Washington as a "declaration of independence of the 'debtor countries'" and which the USA wishes to press through at the conference, is, as a matter of fact, an attempt to save the system of enrichment of imperialist powers by the exploitation of the developing countries, which is going through an acute crisis, by keeping afloat those, who have found themselves in a particularly difficult position.

Against the background of the nuclear explosions continuing in Nevada state, the implementation of the militaristic programmes forced by Washington, the creation of new types of nuclear munitions and "star wars" weapons it is hard to expect from the participants in the "seven" constructive steps also in the resolution of the most important problems of concern for the whole mankind, above all the problems of nuclear disarmament. Moreover the USA can be expected to raise in Tokyo the question of even more closely gearing its allies to participation in the "star wars" programme, which can only step up the arms race, by spreading it into outer space.

Agreement Seen as Unlikely

OW300621 Moscow Television Service in Russian 1125 GMT 29 Apr 86

[From "The World Today" program presented by Eduard Mnatsakonov]

[Text] Already there has been much written and said abroad about the forthcoming 4 to 5 May scheduled meeting of the leaders of the leading countries of the West, which will take place in the Japanese capital, Tokyo. Speaking briefly, many have reached the following two conclusions: First, similar meetings of the so-called big seven, first thought of to discuss economic problems of the bourgeois world, are progressively taking on a political character; and second, imperialist contradictions of the largest countries of the West inevitably prove to be strong and meetings of the leaders of Western nations as a rule end in failure.

Regarding the forthcoming meeting, the Japanese press has already begun writing about the drafts of the final documents. Apparently, there will be three such documents. It is said that the participants will adopt a political declaration, an economic declaration, and an antiterrorist declaration.

As usual, the most painful question for the West will be discussed: the so-called trilateral cooperation among Japan, the United States, and Western Europe.

But on the eve of this meeting, a monetary and trade war once again flared up between Japan and the United States. The value of the dollar in relation to the Japanese yen has fallen even lower, which is causing serious damage to the Japanese economy. On the Tokyo currency exchange market in the past few days passions have been running high. Japanese businessmen are taking millions in losses. Meanwhile, on the other side of the ocean in the Uhited States, indignation at the increase in Japanese imported goods, especially Japanese cars, is being heard more loudly. This is being clearly shown by many diagrams, which the foreign press now often uses. Thus, taking all into consideration, trilateral agreement is not likely to be a result.

Summit To Include 'Altercations'

LD301452 Moscow TASS in English 1410 GMT 30 Apr 86

[Text] Tokyo April 30 TASS -- TASS correspondent Viktor Zatsepin reports: The summit of the "seven" -- the USA, Britain, France, the FRG, Italy, Japan and Canada -- to open here on May 4 will entail altercations and mutual offences.

Tokyo will have to listen for an unpteenth time to accusations of its partners of "conducting expansionist trade policy" and employing "forbidden methods" on world markets. Last year the deficit of the common market countries in their trade with Japan totalled 11 billion dollars and that of the USA -- nearly 50 billion. A public poll held by the newspaper "NIHON KEIZAI" has shown that 80 percent of West German citizens believe that Japan is a "serious economic threat" to them. The same opinion is held by over 70 per cent of U.S. citizens and 63 -- in Britain.

Tokyo has prepared for the summit a "special programme" providing for a change in the structure of the Japanese economy with a view to cutting exports and expanding home consumption. This will settle the problem at long last, claims Prime Minister Nakasone.

Such assurances by the Japanese Government, newspapers write, were also given in the past when unpleasant explanations with trading partners were in store. However, they brought about every time an increase in the deficit instead of promised reductions. According to "TOKYO SHIMBUN", the situation will not chane radically this time either. Nevertheless, the USA, burdened with a huge trade deficit, sees one of its main tasks at the summit in making its competitors contain their invasion on the U.S. market and at the same time in weakening the protectionist measures of Japan and West European countries against U.S. goods.

FOREIGN TRADE MINISTRY ASSESSES TIES WITH JAPAN

LD302028 Moscow TASS in English 1350 GMT 30 Apr 86

[Text] Moscow April 30 TASS -- the tenth joint conference of the Soviet-Japanese and Japanese-Soviet committees on economic cooperation held here recently is a new step on the way towards the consolidation of the positive changes that have taken shape in Soviet-Japanese trade ane economic relations. This is the opinion of Soviet business circles, a TASS correspondent has been told at the USSR Ministry of Foreign Trade.

A constructive and frank exchange of views took place at the conference on a wide range of questions connected with the state and promising directions of bilateral mutually advantageous trade and economic relations.

The sides reiterated their readiness to spare no effort for deepening and expanding these relations. The agreement on trade turnover and payments between the USSR and Japan for 1986-1990 signed in Tokyo in January 1986, as well as the first intergovernmental consultations on trade and economic problems on the level of deputy ministers of the two countries held in Moscow last March promoted to a considerable extend the activization of business relations.

The present conference of representatives of business circles deemed it expedient to expand the quest for new progressive spheres and forms of bilateral cooperation, including production cooperation, modernization and restructuring of mills and factories in various industries, scientific and technological exchange.

The Soviet side suggested that negotiations be held soon on concluding an intergovernmental agreement on pronciples of economic cooperation and on the drawing up of its long-term program. It will promote a more definite determination of further prospects of developing business relations.

Touching upon the problem of the lack of balance in the bilateral trade, the sides pointed out the need for increasing the export to Japan of goods with a greater degree of manufacturing, including machines and equipment which would be on a par with world standards, as well as of high-quality semi-finished products.

The Soviet side informed the Japanese businessmen of the emergence of additional possibilities of expanding trade and economic relations in connection with the beginning of the implementation of provisions of the "guidelines for economic and social development of the USSR for 1986-1990 and for the period ending in 2000."

During the meeting of members of the Japanese delegation with Nikolay Ryzhkov, chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers, and heads of a number of ministries and organizations the sides pointed out the important role that can and should be played by business ties in trade and economy for improving mutual understanding and trust between the USSR and Japan, provided both sides realize that there should be no place for any discrimination of limitations in those relations.

In the course of the work of the conference the Soviet side also emphasized that if both sides displayed a realistic approach and goodwill, if they acted in accordance with the principles of equality and mutual benefit, there existed all the possibilities for the successful development of bilateral business relations on a qualitatively new level, on a stable and long-term basis.

JAPAN CONDEMNED FOR DUMPING RADIOACTIVE WASTE

LD302256 Moscow TASS in English 1314 GMT 30 Apr 86

[text] Tokyo April 30 TASS -- The Japanese Government's intention to dump radioactive waste in the Pacific Ocean sparks off alarm among the South Pacific states. "To poison the ocean means to poison us, since the ocean is the sole source of the means of subsistence for the residents of the Republic of Kiribati", a representative of this small island state said in London.

A treaty on establishing a nuclear-free zone in the South Pacific, which was supported by the entire progressive world public, includes, apart from "closing" this part of the world for nuclear wapons, demands for a halt to all nuclear tests in the region also another aspect - a ban on the disposal of radioactive waste there. Nuclear waste dumping poses by no means a lesser threat to the people in that part of the world.

According to figures released by KYODO TSUSHIN news agency, over half a million 200-litre containers with radioactive substance were stored in Japan a year ago. In line with capitalism's "logic", the Nakasone administration decided to get rid of them by...disposing... in foreign waters.

The Japanese Government contends that this does not harbour any hazards. But K. Tengeluk, a representative of the Republic of Palau, objected to it at the international conference for banning nuclear weapons in Tokyo. "If the Japanese Government is sure that this waste is not hazardous, let it dump it in the Tokyo Bay". This was supported by Michael Samore, former prime minister of Papua and New Guinea who said that the South Pacific states did not want Japan to turn the waters surrounding them into a nuclear disposal site.

SOUTH ASIA

ARKHIPOV ENDS SOVIET-INDIAN TRADE TALKS

LD301524 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 0800 GMT 30 Apr 86

[Text] The 10th session of the Soviet-Indian Intergovernmental Commission on Economic, Scientific, and Technical Cooperation has ended in the Indian capital. The delegations of the two countries were headed by the commission's co-chairmen, Comrade Arkhipov, first deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers; and Indian Foreign Minister Bhagat. Issues concerning the present state of and prospects for cooperation in terms of the implementation of the accords signed last May during Indian Prime Minister Rajiv Gandhi's official friendly visit to the USSR were discussed at the session. Satisfaction was expressed with the state of development of Soviet-Indian trade, economic, scientific, and technical relations. The parties expressed interest in implementing production cooperation on a long-term basis and agreed to prepare the corresponding long-range programs. It has been planned, in particular, to complete in the very near future the development of long-term cooperation programs for particular sectors and to start preparation of a new long-term program for economic, trade, scientific, and technical cooperation for the period up to the year 2000. A protocol on the results of the 10th session of the commission was signed.

AFGHAN ENVOY HOSTS ANNIVERSARY RECEPTION

PM301455 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 26 Apr 86 Second Edition p 4

[TASS report: "Embassy Reception"]

[Text] H. Mangal, DRA ambassador to the Soviet Union, held a reception 25 April on the 8th anniversary of the April Revolution in Afghanistan.

The reception was attended by V.P. Orlov, deputy chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium; V.S. Murakhovskiy, first deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers; leaders of a number of ministries and departments, and representatives of party, soviet, and social organizations.

DRA REVOLUTIONARY GAINS HAILED ON 8TH ANNIVERSARY

PM010835 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 26 Apr 86 Second Edition p 5

[Correspondent Major A. Oliynik dispatch: "Firm Tread"]

[Excerpts] Kabul -- Afghanistan's revolutionary people are looking confidently to the future. These days, celebrating the 8th anniversary of the victory of the April Revolution, they are particularly proud of the successes they have achieved despite the intrigues of internal and external reaction.

The past year was marked by major events in the DRA's life, attesting once more to the party's increased unity, the enhancement of its vanguard role among the broad masses, and the broadening of the social base of the April Revolution. The supreme organ of state power -- the Revolutionary Council -- incorporated an additional 79 people. More than 70 percent of those elected are nonparty people. The composition of the government has also been significantly expanded.

For the first time in the country's history free democratic elections are being held to local government organs -- the jirgas (councils). The elections are already over in the majority of districts in Kabul, Badakhshan, Nangarhar, Balkh, and other provinces and in their administrative centers. Elections will begin very soon in other parts of the country.

Significant successes have been achieved in implementing socioeconomic transformations. The measures taken by the party and the government made it possible not only to fulfill but also to overfulfill the country's economic and social development plan in 1985. Special attention was devoted to agriculture and the implementation of land and water reform. More than 10,000 families received landholdings. Great heights have also been scaled in developing the Republic's economy. Production of the 16 main types of output, including gas and cement, has increased, and there has been an increase in electricity generation. More than 10 enterprises have been constructed and commissioned. Positive changes have occurred in transport, trade,and health care. Work is being done to improve financial, tax, credit, and customs policy, taking into account the interests of the private sector, which plays an important role in the country's economy.

With the help of loyal and dependable friends the industrious people of Afghanistan would undoubtedly have been able to achieve more. But the flames of the undeclared war unleashed by counterrevolution with the active support of imperialist forces headed by the United States continue to blaze in the country. The damage done to the DRA economy is estimated at almost 36 billion afhanis. Bandits have destroyed or burned 2,000 schools, 200 hospitals and medical centers, and more than 250 mosques.

These criminal acts are the handiwork of mercenaries for U.S. dollars -- the dushmans. Washington is not stingy. Overt aggression against the DRA is financed on the false pretext of giving "aid to Afghan refugees." In the current fiscal year alone this "aid" will reach $470 million. In all, the United States has spent more than $1.2 billion on waging the undeclared war against the DRA.

The April Revolution has proved its irreversibility despite the armed provocations, the fierce propaganda campaign, and the solid financial aid for the dushmans. Thanks to the assistance of the limited contingent of Soviet forces, the combat might of the Afghan Army, which, as was pointed out at a recent PDPA Central Committee plenum, is the decisive force in achieving victory over counterrevolution, is strengthening day by day.

At the DRA Armed Forces General Staff I was told that crushing defeats were inflicted on the bandits last year in Qandahar, Laghman, Herat, and Nangarhar Provinces. In all, approximately 200 gangs, embracing more than 10,000 people, were destroyed, and tens of thousands of units of arms and ammunition and dozens of caravans bringing weapons from Pakistan were captured.

A large rally devoted to the successful completion of the Afghan Army's combat operations in the Khowst district was held in Kabul 25 April. It was emphasized at the rally that Afghan servicemen displayed mass heroism, courage, and increased military skill in the fighting, which lasted several weeks. The rally participants expressed gratitude to the servicemen of the limited contingent of Soviet forces who gave the Afghan Army assistance in routing the enemy.

...Democratic Afghanistan is developing in strenuous labor and in stubborn combat. With weapons in their hands Afghan Army servicemen and all the country's working people are defending the April Revolution's gains.

CAPTURE OF AFGHAN REBEL 'CITADELS' REPORTED

LD221546 Moscow TASS in English 1513 GMT 22 Apr 86

[Text] Kabul April 22 TASS -- TASS correspondent Oleg Kuzmin reports:

"Jawara" means "a hole" in translation from the Pashto. There is an area of that name in Khowst district (Afghanistan's Paktia Province).

It was chosen by Afghan counter-revolutionaries to build a big base. Jawara, complete with tens of arms depots, warehouses packed with foods, fortified positions in the mountains was described by the Western patrons of counter-revolution as an "unassailable citadel of the freedom fighters."

A group of Soviet and Afghan journalists visited the "citadel" at the invitation of the command of the DRA Armed Forces when it was completely cleared of counter-revolutionaries. Jawara base served for many years chiefly for the supply of weapons and ammunition to gangs operating in Paktia, Paktika, Kabul (Panjshir District), Zabol and other provinces. Afghan counterrevolutionary chiefs entrenched themselves there and there were 12 main depots. That place is at a distance of only three kilometres from the Pakistani border, from where everything -- including weapons and building materials -- were supplied for the counter-revolutionaries.

The Afghan Army first knocked the counter-revolutionaries out of the central part of Tani District, pressed them back into the mountains and then destroyed Jawara base.

The routing of Jawara base, a TASS correspondent was told by General Abdul Gafur, who was in command of the operation, was a great event in the life of Khowst district. As it is precisely from there that counter-revolutionaries penetrated villages and killed civilians. Now the population can live a tranquil life -- the Afghan Army will no longer permit violating its tranquility and peaceful labour. The weapons captured from the bandits, he continued, show who patronizes the counterrevolution, who has a stake in kindling the undeclared war. The "Made in the USA," "Made in Britain," "Made in the FRG" and "Made in China" trade-marks can be seen at a makeshift exhibitionof trophies. "Surface-to-air" missiles, including British-made, anti-aircraft guns, machine-guns, grenade launchers, mines, rifles and submachineguns, boxes with shells and cartridges are just some of the weapons abandoned or surrendered by the counter-revolutionaries.

When the journalists were about to return to Kabul, General Gafur again approached them and said that the Afghan troops had captured a large part of another bandit base -- Ilmarkhawzai, lying at a distance of ten kilometres from Jawara. After the routing of Ilmarkhawzai base, the Afghan general said, Tani District will be completely freed from the counter-revolutionaries. The revolutionary power is supported by the people, therefore, nobody can set up bandit citadels on the Afghan soil. The example of Jawara is vivid evidence of that.

SOVIET SERVICEMEN'S RETURN FROM DRA DESCRIBED

PM281552 [Editorial Report] Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 25 April 1986 Second Edition devotes approximately one-fourth of its page 4 to a feature entitled "Homecoming." The feature consists of a Kabul telephone dispatch by the newspaper's correspondent Major A. Oliynik, a Tashkent dispatch by its correspondent Colonel G. Ivanov, and three photographs credited to its special correspondent Major V. Khabarov.

Maj Oliynik's Kabul dispatch, entitled "'USSR, Lenin -- Thank You!'" reads as follows: "Music played by a military band resounded above the airfield's scorching concrete landing strip. Two formations marched toward each other in step with the music. One of them contained young reinforcements that had arrived to join the Limited Contingent of Soviet Troops in Afghanistan, the other -- servicemen who have been transferred to the reserve.

"The formations drew level. As if ordered, the young soldiers turned their heads to the left. They looked with admiration at their elder comrades, staring into their courageous faces, burned by the sun and the mountain 'Afghan' wind,and listening to the soft ringing of medals on their chests."

"International duty.... I have had numerous occasions to hear local inhabitants speak about our soldiers' unbending nature and their open and noble hearts.

"I am personally acquainted with many of those who have displayed military prowess on the friendly country's soil. I have heard others being praised by the peasants. This is what I learned about Sergeant Vladimir Yemelyanov from the inhabitants of a village near Rukhe. In the time that he served there he defused more than 40 mines made in the United States, Britain, or Italy and inspected dozens of kilometers of mountain roads and caravan tracks.

"On one occasion Yemelyanov, together with Afghan sappers, was covering the movement of an Afghan and a Soviet subunit in the mountains. Dushmans suddenly opened fire from an ambush position. Two Afghan comrades fell, hit by the fusillade. Yemelyanov carried the wounded away from the battlefield under fire. He gave them emergency medical treatment. This feat resulted in the sergeant being awarded the Order of the Red Star and the Afghan 'Military Prowess' medal.

"Only very recently Senior Sgt Mikhail Muzhachuk, together with Afghan brothers-in-arms, was fighting to expel dushmans from their base. The group commanded by Sr Sgt Muzbachuk, flown in by helicopter, traversed minefields and mountain obstacles and entrenched itself on a dominant hill. There was a brief rest halt after the dushmans were routed. The paratroopers, having spent several days and nights in the mountains, immediately fell asleep right on the hot rocks. Mikhail, seated in the shade of a boulder, started reading a letter he had received the previous day from his wife Olya and his daughter Yulya in his native Khmelnitskiy. That was where we met. And suddenly, an unexpected encounter at the airport. Muzhachuk was wearing the Order of the Red Star and the medal 'For Valor.'

"'Of course I want to go home, back to the native land,' Mikhail said. 'My hands are yearning for some work. But the years I have spent in Afghanistan will always be part of me. We will always remain loyal to the combat for brotherhood and friendship.'

"This was repeated almost word for word by three friends, motor riflemen wearing warrant officers' shoulder boards. My attention focused on them because they kept together all the time, marching next to each other in formation. This was no accident. The Russian, WO Andrey Alferov, the Uzbek, WO Bakhodir Abylkasimov, and the Kazakh, WO Korikban Beysenbayev, first met each other 2 years ago, while studying in the training subunit. Afterwards they went to Afghanistan together, in the same company. They soon became deputy squad commanders. Together they marched dozens of kilometers along mountain roads, slept under the same waterproof cape, and helped one another out at difficult times.

"'The paramount task for us all now is to work and study with the same lofty sense of responsibility with which we performed our international duty,' WO Alferov said. And his comrades seconded him unanimously.

"Soldiers from the group of young reinforcements listened to our conversation with interest. Lithuanian Junior Sgts Ramunas Zhagaras and Alvidas Alyakanavichus were pleased to meet their compatriot Private Gitis Tamulyavichus from Panevezhis, decorated with the medal 'For Combat Service.'

"The TU-154 aircraft slowly rolled toward the runway. Its passenger will land in Tashkent 2 hours later. Success to you, soldiers-internationalists! 'USSR, Lenin -- Thank You!', the Afghan friends say in Russian."

Col Ivanov's Tashkent dispatch is entitled "'We Will Work in a Shock and Militant Fashion'" and reads as follows: "The airfield where the aircraft from Afghanistan was due to land in a few minutes' time was joyfully anticipating the forthcoming meeting with servicemen transferred to the reserve. The mood and feelings of the welcoming parties were expressed by the prominently displayed banner: 'The motherland greets its sons, soldiers-internationalists.' Party and Soviet workers, representatives of public organizations, workers, students, war veterans, officers, military school students, young people due to be called up, and young pioneers had assembled at the airport.

"I was speaking with war veteran Mikhail Petrovich Shaturskiy. He fought the Hitlerites in Belorussia and the Caucasus, and his military prowess has been rewarded by the Orders of the Patriotic War 1st Class and of the Red Star.

"'Our young people have taken over from us and are continuing the glorious traditions of internationalism,' Mikhail Petrovich said. 'It is gratifying that the lads displayed great military skill and staunch ideological, moral, psychological, and physical tempering. Now they have to energetically carry further the baton of the military-patriotic education of youth.'

"The airliner landed and rolled to the stand. The servicemen climbed down the ramp to step on the native soil. They were joyfully welcomed by those assembled. The faces were lit by smiles and joyfully shining eyes. Young girls in bright national dress greeted the servicemen transferred to the reserve with bread and salt, like most welcome guests.

"Officers, representatives of working people and public organizations, and servicemen of the reserve addressed the festive meeting which took place right at the airport.

"'We, the frontline soldiers' grandchildren, must augment our Army's glorious traditions,' Captain Vladimir Sobko said. 'Service in Afghanistan offers much in this respect. It is important to transmit the accumulated experience to those who are going to replace us, who are preparing to serve in the Army. The servicemen of the reserve are awaited by children in adolescent's clubs and in military-technical and sports study circles. It is necessary to go to the young people....'

"Particular attention was paid to Capt Sobko's words. It is only a few months ago that he completed his service in Afghanistan. He was sent there at his own request, replacing his father, now Colonel of the Reserve Mikhail Maksimovich Subko. It has become their family tradition to serve in particularly difficult and responsible sectors. This tradition was inaugurated by Vladimir's grandfather Maksim Ilich Subko, former junior sergeant and commander of a sapper unit, awarded the title Hero of the Soviet Union at the crossing of the Dnieper. He died in May 1944.

"Hero of the Soviet Union Abdusattar Ishankulov, former frontline airman, spoke.

"'The servicemen of the reserve earn fame as reliable people in any labor collective,' Ishankulov said. 'They are usually assigned the most complex and urgent work. And they never let anyone down. Mutual assistance and comradeship play quite a considerable role in this. These moral qualities are particularly strongly developed among servicemen who have spent time in Afghanistan. We know that you will become the nucleus of any labor collective. You can tackle the gigantic tasks being set before us on the labor front by the party.'

"The participants in the meeting listened with great attention to the speech by Sr Sgt Yuriy Zavotin, who had only just arrived from Afghanistan."

"'Having duly fulfilled our military duty, we will now actively join in creative labor,' he said. 'The schooling in Afghanistan will help us in the creative labor to implement the 27th CPSU Congress decisions. We will work in a shock, militant fashion.'"

The feature is completed by the following photographs: A 3-inch by 4-inch photograph showing a serviceman with an elderly woman and two young men against the tail-end of an aircraft in the background, captioned "Sr Sgt Yakub Abdurakhmanov was met at the airport by his mother Mikhri and his brothers Turdali and Sharaf"; a 3-inch by 2-inch photograph showing a serviceman being embraced by an elderly man, captioned "Father and son, Madzhit Mirzoyevich Ziyayev and his son Sr Sgt Mamasul Ziyayev"; and a 3-inch by 4-inch photograph showing a group of servicemen with an Aeroflot aircraft in the background, captioned "Back home."

DRA PROTESTS PAKISTANI 'ACTS OF AGGRESSION'

LD252033 Moscow TASS in English 1846 GMT 25 Apr 86

[Text] New York April 25 TASS -- Afghanistan's Permanent Mission to the U.N. has addressed a note to the U.N. secretary general, pointing to the continuing acts of aggression by Pakistan against Afghanistan.

Thus, in particular, on April 14, a Pakistani Air Force plane made a bombing raid on Berj-Kalai area, destroying several villages, killing four and injuring 50 peaceful civilians. The Government of Afghanistan demands that the Pakistani authorities put an end their provocative and inhuman actions, the note said.

Denies Own Aggression

LD291318 Moscow TASS in English 1133 GMT 29 Apr 86

[Text] Kabul April 29 TASS -- A spokesman of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Afghanistan has told the charge d'affaires ad interim of Pakistan in the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan that after a thorough examination the Afghan side found groundless the allegations of Pakistan about some acts of aggression of the Afghan Armed Forces against a number of Pakistani populated localities in the border area. He demanded that the spreading of false rumours heightening tension on the border between the two countries be stopped at once.

BRIEFS

TRACTORS FOR AFGHANISTAN -- Kabul April 24 TASS -- Under two agreements signed in Kabul by representatives of Afghan and Soviet organisations, the USSR will supply Afghanistan with 200 tractors on a long-term soft credit in 1986. BAKHTAR News Agency reports that 40,000 tonnes of chemical fertilizers will be turned over gratis to the Afghan side. Cooperation between the USSR and the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan has a salutory impact on advancing Afghanistan's agriculture, achieving self-sufficienty in foodstaffs and boosting the Republic's export potentialities. [Text] [Moscow TASS in English 1916 GMT 24 Apr 86 LD]

KAPITSA SAYS MARCOS PLANNED BAN ON U.S. NUCLEAR WEAPONS

HK301349 Quezon City BUSINESS DAY in English 30 Apr 86 p 16

[By Abrino Aydinan]

[Text] While U.S. President Ronald Reagan is meeting ASEAN leaders in Bali for talks that will likely touch on Pacific cooperation, a ranking Soviet Union official yesterday called here for the Soviet version of a Pacific alliance.

Soviet Deputy Foreign Minister Michael Kapitsa described as a plan to put up a "mini-NATO" any Pacific Basin Community concept, which the U.S., Japan, Australia, ASEAN and other American allies support. Kapitsa referred to the existing Atlantic military alliance of the U.S. and Western Europe. Without naming the U.S., he also accused it of wanting to "turn the Pacific into an internal lake."

Kapitsa said the Soviet Union proposed last April 23 an Asian and Pacific Forum which will tackle various concerns of the countries of the region, including security. He said this would be similar to the European Conference on Security. He named a number of Soviet aligned governments, as well as India, as having already expressed support for the proposed regional organization.

Kapitsa said President Corazon C. Aquino whom he met Monday promised to study the Soviet proposal.

"The world has witnessed more than once how the screen of economic assistance and economic cooperation, the objective processes of internationalization and integration of the world economy have been used to further and substantiate imperialist plans for the establishment of military groupings, treaties on joint defense and so forth," Kapitsa said.

Kapitsa made a surprising revelation that ousted president Marcos assured the Soviet Union that the Philippines would not allow the Americans to keep nuclear weapons in their bases here.

"We have guarantees from the former government that it will not allow the Americans to have stores of nuclear weaponry at these bases," the Soviet official said.

Evidently referring to the new administration of President Aquino, Kapitsa said "we hope the government of the Philippines will look after that." The introduction of nuclear weapons into the U.S. bases "will create a new situation," he added.

BUSINESS DAY asked Kapitsa whether or not the Soviet Union was prepared to undertake an initiative to help resolve the Kampuchean conflict which is top in the ASEAN agenda. He replied that the Soviet Union was supporting an offer from the Heng Samrin regime installed by Soviet ally Vietnam for a meeting with the two noncommunist anti-Vietnamese forces in Kampuchea. The meeting would exclude the force of the former Kampuchean government overthrown by the Vietnamese.

The Soviet ambassador described Kapitsa's visit as official.

ZVESTIYA VIEWS 'PERIOD OF EXPECTATION' IN PHILIPPINES

PM291546 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 26 Apr 86 Morning Edition p 4

[Own correspondent I. Kovalev dispatch: "Philippines: Awaiting Changes"]

[Text] Manila -- People from very different social strata stand side by side in a long line to enter the president's Malacanang Palace. They are all motivated by curiosity. The palace, which until last February served as the residence of President Ferdinand Marcos, has been turned into a museum.

In other districts of the capital -- in the stylish business quarters of Makati, in the narrow streets of the working class district of Tondo, in the port, and in Quezon City, where ministries, television stations, and the University of the Philippines are situated -- nothing reminds you of the stormy events of February, when, as a result of the elections and with the support of the Army command and the leaders of the Catholic Church, opposition groups headed by Corazon Aquino took power and F. Marcos was forced to leave the country.

The present situation in the Philippines may be called a period of expectation. Many people are hoping for permanent work (the country now has approximately 2 million people completely out of work), and the dream of agricultural laborers and tenant farmers is to have their own plot of land and independence from landlords.

The situation is complicated by a very acute economic crisis. The foreign debt is in excess of $26 billion. The slump in economic activity and the flow of capital out of the country continued for 3 years in succession, and there was a sharp fall in exports. Chaos reigns in the financial affairs of ministries and departments. In the first quarter of this year the state budget deficit totaled $450 million. It is no coincidence that President C. Aquino told U.S. Defense Secretary C. Weinberger when he came to the Philippines that the chief thing the country needs now is not military but economic aid. However, as the newspaper MALAYA writes, despite all the political curtsies by the United States, Japan, and West European countries in the direction of the new Philippine Government, the country's economic troubles cannot "move to pity" international banks and multinational corporations.

During the very first days of its existence Corazon Aquino's government announced a policy of "national reconciliation." All organs of power are continuing to be purged of the old regime's henchmen, certain industrial and trade monopolies which enjoyed the Marcos family's patronage are being liquidated, and the involvement of persons close to the previous government in financial machinations is being investigated.

At the same time members of parliament, which was dissolved by one of the new president's first decrees (the majority of its deputies are from the former ruling "New Society Movement" party), were permitted to meet for a "rebel session," declare themselves the acting elected organ, and adopt a number of resolutions. The police were instructed not to use force against the supporters of F. Marcos who gathered for thousands-strong "loyalist" demonstrations in the Philippine capital. The central power is also seeking to avoid bloodshed in the province [singular as published], where it is removing governors, mayors, and other municipal figures elected from the New Society Movement party and replacing them with its own representatives. These reshuffles are meeting with strong opposition locally and also creating friction in the ruling coalition, since each of the groups that comprise it (the Philippine Democratic Party-Laban and the Unido group) is seeking to put its own people in power in the provinces and the municipalities.

Questions of relations with the insurgent movement in the province have not yet been resolved. Its leaders declare that the ending of combat operations depends on the new authorities fulfilling all their election pledges and, in particular, dismissing from the Army those persons who cooperated with Marcos. The rebels demand, in particular, the implementation of socioeconomic reforms to benefit the poorest sections of the population.

By opening a museum in the palace which served as the residence for many heads of state, the new president wants to show that she is taking a new course unconnected with the policy pursued by Marcos. However, only the specific actions of C. Aquino's government will show whether it will succeed in solving the very complex problems left over from 20 years of dictatorial rule.

AUSTRALIAN PEACE COMMITTEE ENDORSES SOVIET PROPOSAL

LD291336 Moscow TASS in English 1045 GMT 29 Apr 86

[Text] Canberra April 29 TASS -- William Brown, first vice-president of the Australian Peace Committee, has stated that the Soviet proposals on the convocation of an all-Asian forum and the holding of a separate conference of the Pacific countries for discussing security problems can only be welcomed.

W. Brown pointed out in a TASS interview that the new initiatives could play an important part in the growing struggle for the turning of the whole of the Pacific basin into a zone of peace free from nuclear weapons.

By suggesting the holding of the forum and the conference on security problems, he continued, the Soviet leadership did a great favour to all those who stand for the preservation of peace and the expansion of international cooperation in that area.

According to W. Brown, the Soviet appeals on discussing questions connected with peaceful cooperation, together with proposals on reducing naval activity in the Pacific and on the creation of nuclear-free zones in the Asian-Pacific region will undoubtedly be supported by all the peace-minded forces of Australia.

USSR-CAMBODIA CONSTRUCTION COOPERATION PROTOCOL SIGNED

BK250623 Moscow in Cambodian to Cambodian 1330 GMT 24 Apr 86

[Text] A protocol on construction cooperation between the Soviet Union and the PRK was signed in Phnom Penh.

During his meeting with the Soviet construction delegation which attended the signing of the protocol, Comrade Chea Soth, member of the KPRP Central Committee Political Bureau, vice chairman of the PRK Council of Ministers, and minister of planning, highly valued the Soviet assistance in the construction of a number of economic establishments which are of great significance to the PRK.

FRG'S BUNDESTAG DEBATES SOVIET ARMS INITIATIVES

PM290909 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 28 Apr 86 First Edition p 5

[Own correspondent Yu. Yakhontov report: "Forced Bows and True Support"]

[Text] Bonn, 27 Apr -- At the request of the Green Party, a special debate was held in the FRG Bundestag to discuss the Soviet proposals on disarmament put forth by M.S. Gorbachev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, in his speech at the 11th SED Congress in Berlin. As is known, the USSR proposes that agreements be reached on a considerable reduction in all components of the ground forces and tactical aircraft of European states, as well as the corresponding forces of the United States and Canada stationed in Europe.

In the course of the special debate a number of speakers, including Foreign Minister H.-D. Genscher, came out against attempts to characterize the new Soviet initiative as a routine propaganda step. H.-D. Genscher noted that the Federal Government is looking seriously at this initiative and that everything possible must be done so as "not to miss the opportunities offered by the onset of a new phase in East-West relations."

N. Gansel, deputy for the Social Democratic Party [SPD], stated that the FRG Government is pursuing a hypocritical policy: When Soviet proposals are of a general nature, he noted, we say they are not sufficiently concrete. When the proposals are concrete, we start looking for tricks. He called on the government "not to allow the detente policy to be retarded and to take a positive step forward at last." E. Bahr, a prominent figure in the same party, stressed that M.S. Gorbachev's proposal opens up "new prospects" and is evidence of the USSR's readiness to conclude an agreement between the countries of the Warsaw Pact and NATO that would make an attack using conventional weapons impossible. A. Borgmann, deputy for the Green Party, gave a generally positive assessment of the Soviet proposals. She expressed the hope that their implementation will lead to disarmament. At the same time, Borgmann severely criticized the position of the FRG Government for following in Washington's wake.

Representatives of the ruling Christian Democratic Union/Christian Social Union [CDU/CSU] bloc, taking account of the fact that the majority of the FRG population regards the new Soviet proposals as positive, were unable to come out openly against them. But alongside the general, cautiously positive assessments put forth by the speakers, there were also attempts to belittle the significance of the Soviet initiative and drown the proposal, as before, in a sea of all kinds of "yes, buts..." Thus, for instance, Defense Minister M. Woerner tried to convince the deputies that the Soviet proposals are supposedly a response to a Western initiative and therefore, there is no need to speak of some kind of Western reaction. W. Wimmer, another representative of that bloc, stated that the USSR's initiative can only be commented on in detail when all the details become known.

The subsequent Bundestag session, which discussed the question of ending nuclear tests, showed in their true light the positions of many deputies from the ruling CDU/CSU bloc. Thus J. Todenhoefer, who is one of the young West German "hawks," stated that there can be no question of an end to nuclear tests and that nuclear weapons are necessary "for the defense of the FRG." Maintaining their combat readiness "requires tests."

Despite the fact that the majority of deputies who spoke in the discussion came out in favor of an immediate end to nuclear tests, the Bundestag voted to reject a resolution to this effect submitted by the SPD, and accepted the view of the ruling CDU/CSU bloc.

Yesterday's events in the Bundestag, despite the forced bows from CDU/CSU representatives in the direction of the new Soviet proposals and the grudging positive assessment of them, demonstrated that it is not this bloc, although it is in power and is the main motive force in government, that reflects the true mood of public opinion in the country. The majority of the FRG people approve the viewpoint of the parliamentary opposition parties -- the SPD and the "Greens" and many figures in the Free Domocratic Party, as well as nonparliamentary political parties and organizations -- the German Communist Party, trade unions, and the antiwar movement, which welcome the Soviet initiatives as an important step along the path to disarmament and the strengthening of peace, above all in Europe.

NUCLEAR RISKS IN UK, FRANCE STRESSED

Sellafield Accident Viewed

LD301923 Moscow TASS in English 1733 GMT 30 Apr 86

[Text] London April 30 TASS -- In the first three months of the current year alone there were four leaks of radioactive elements from the British Sellafield nuclear processing facility. As a result of criminal negligence of the management 16 workers received an above-normal dose of radiation.

In the past 25 years alarm signals went off on a total of 300 occasions at the facility as a warning of radiation leaks or the dumping of water containing radioactive materials into the Irish Sea. Failure to comply with safety regulations led to the discharge of a large amount of effluent into the Irish Sea in November 1983 resulting in high-level radioactive contamination.

Faced with hard facts, an official spokesman for the British Government was compelled to admit that the existing safety regulations were indeed breached during the discharge of wastes.

At that time the international organization of environmentalists "Greenpeace" asked a civil court to hold an inquiry into the causes of the accident. The opposition in Parliament demanded a debate on the problem of Sellafield. However, the Conservative government refused to discuss the matter. The point is that the facility is producing materials not only for the neees of the nuclear power industry but also for the production of nuclear warheads which, as the Conservatives believe, should not stop for a single minute.

Members of the Environment Select Committee of the House of Commons prepared a report noting that the organization of production processes at the Sellafield plant fell short of safety requirements and that the wastes discharged into the Irish Sea had fouled it to such an extent that it became the most radioactive sea on this planet.

France Disregards Safety

LD302031 Moscow TASS in English 1625 GMT 30 Apr 86

[Text] Paris April 30 TASS -- Safety Engineering rules are not observed at many French plants producing high toxic agents, which constitute hazards to the heald and life of people. Thus, in particular, then serious violations of safety regulations have been registered at the chemical works of the "Vitco Chemical" company in the city of Saint-Peirre-Les-Elbeuf (Seine-Maritime Department).

Employers more often than not disregard the basic safety regulations in their profit drive. Thus, many warehouses, where toxic agents are stored, are built next to residential neighbourhooods. In Rognac City (Bouches-du-Rhone Department) such a warehouse was built at a distance of only 200 meters from apartment houses. A pipeline runs across the central part of Toulouse, one of France's major cities, to pump phosgene from one plant to another.

Phosgene, a super-high toxic chemical preparation, was used during the First World War as a toxic agent.

As the "SCIENCE ET VIE" journal points out, the inhabitants of Isere Department were exposed to lethal danger last June, when as a result of a fire in a warehouse of the "Rhone-Poulenc" company, a leakage occurred of hundreds of tons of toxic agents used for the production of herbicides. Rivers within a radius of 150 kilometers were poisoned.

According to press reports, a total of nearly 350 mills and factories in France are a source of a danger of serious industrial accidents. Such plants are particularly numerous in Seine-Maritime, Bouches-du-Rhone, Nord, Pas-de-Calais, Haut Rhin, Bas Rhin, Isere and Gironde Departments. The possibility of preventing accidents has been checked only at 30 such factories. The testing of the safety engineering systems was entrusted to the employers themselves, who according to specialists, are inobjective, in most cases.

FURTHER ON VISIT OF CYPRIOT FOREIGN MINISTER

Reiterates Nonaligned Stand

LD300525 Moscow TASS in English 1842 GMT 29 Apr 86

[Text] Moscow April 29 TASS -- Cyprus' allegiance to the policy of nonalignment serving as a foundation for the foreign policy course of that country was reaffirmed by Yeoryios Iakovou, minister of foreign affairs of the Republic of Cyprus, who is on an official visit in the Soviet Union. He spoke at a news conference for Soviet and foreign journalists at the Press Center of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the U.S.S.R. today.

Cyprus is striving for goodneighborly relations with all countries and is committed to the principles of the Nonaligned Movement, the minister said.

During the talks in the Soviet Union we have arrived at the conclusion about the identity of the points of view on many international problems, Yeoryios Iakovou said.

He spoke with appreciation of the recent proposals of the U.S.S.R. on the principles of settlement in Cyprus and ways for attaining it. The proposals demanded the withdrawal of all foreign troops from the island, the termination of activities of foreign military bases and installations and formulated a concrete program for resolving the problem by means of constructive negotiations between representatives of the Greek and Turkish communities without intervention fron outside. The Soviet proposals, the minister emphasized, come in line with the position of Cyprus.

The minister supported the idea of holding an international Conference on confidence- and security-building measures in the Mediterranean region.

Talks With Shevardnadze

LD291922 Moscow TASS in English 1812 GMT 29 Apr 86

[Text] Moscow April 29 TASS -- Talks took place here today between Eduard Shevardnadze, a member of the Politbureau of the CPSU Central Committee and minister of foreign affairs of the USSR, and Yeoryios Iakovou, minister of foreign affairs of the Republic of Cyprus, who is paying an official visit to the Soviet Union on the invitation of the Soviet Government.

In the course of the talks, which passed in a businesslike and friendly atmosphere that is characteristic of relations between the two countries, the sides examined the condition of and prospects for cooperation in different fields and stressed their mutual desire further to expand it on the basis of equality, mutual benefit and non-intervention in each other's internal affairs.

Having discussed the urgent problems of the world situation, the participants in the talks voiced worry over the aggravation of the international situation and stated that the USSR and the Republic of Cyprus had identical or close positions on major international issues. They noted that the priority task of our time was the limitation and ending of the arms race and the prevention of nuclear war. According to the sides' conviction, joint efforts of all the states regardless of their size or social systems and effective measures are needed to lessen tension in the world and to restore the climate of trust and cooperation among nations.

Eduard Shevardnadze informed his counterpart of the international activites of the Soviet state and drew his attention to the Soviet concept of a non-nuclear world, put forward by Mikhail Gorbachev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, in his statement on January 15, 1986, and the foundations of a comprehensive international security system, approved by the 27th CPSU Congress.

Yeoryios Iakovou spoke highly of the Soviet Union's initiatives aimed at curbing the arms race, promoting disarmament, achieving the total and complete prohibition of nuclear tests and preventing the militarisation of space.

The ministers reiterated their resolve to contribute to the continuation of the common European process initiated in Helsinki and spoke in favour of positive results at the Stockholm Conference and of the convocation of a meeting in Vienna of representatives of states participating in the European Conference on Security and Cooperation in a businesslike and constructive atmosphere.

The Soviet side noted the constructive contribution of non-aligned countries to the normalization of the international situation and the role of Cyprus in the Non-Aligned Movement and its efforts for peace, detente and cooperation.

The sides denounced the U.S. act of aggression against Libya as a factor of the escalation of international tension. In this context they stressed the timeliness and importance of the Soviet proposals on strengthening security in the Mediterranean and on establishing a zone of stable peace and cooperation in that region.

Yeoryios Iakovou informed of the situation in the Cyprus question. Having voiced profound gratitude to the Soviet Government for its support for the just struggle of the people of Cyprus, he noted the importance of the proposals put forward by the Soviet Union last January on the principles of settlement on Cyprus and ways to achieve it, which constitute a constructive basis for the collective efforts of all the interested parties towards a comprehensive and viable settlement on the island.

Eduard Shevardnadze stated that the Soviet Union was firmly and consistently standing for the independence, unity, sovereignty and territorial integrity of the Republic of Cyprus, for its status of a non-aligned state, and for the truly lasting and fair settlement of the problem of Cyprus by peaceful political means, though negotiations, without any outside intervention and with proper respect for the lawful interests of both communities of Cyprus. The convocation of a representative U.N.-sponsored international conference on Cyprus would help resolve such aspects of the problem as the establishment of a system of effective international guarantees, the withdrawal of all foreign troops from the island and the dismantling of foreign military bases and facilities.

It was stated that the USSR and the Republic of Cyprus supported the mission of "good offices" conducted by the U.N. secretary general under a mandate from the U.N. Security Council with a view to resuming inter-communal dialogue and breaking the deadlock over settlement on Cyprus.

Both sides noted the usefulness of the talks between them for strengthening friendship and extending cooperation between the Soviet Union and the Republic of Cyprus.

Yeoryios Iakovou extended to Eduard Shevardnadze an invitation on behalf of the Government of Cyprus to pay an official visit to the Republic of Cyprus. The invitation was accepted with gratitude.

On the same day Yeoryios Iakovou visited the Lenin Mausoleum and laid a wreath. A wreath was also laid at the Tomb of the Unknown Soldier by the Kremlin Wall.

Yeoryios Iakovou gave a press conference for Soviet and foreign journalists.

In the afternoon Yeoryios Iakovou and wife left Moscow for Tbilisi. Yeoryios Iakovou was accompanied to Tbilisi by S.T. Astavin, the Soviet Union's ambassador to the Republic of Cyprus, and Mikhail Serifis, the ambassador of the Republic of Cyprus to the USSR.

Shevardnadze, Iakovou Speak

LD291957 Moscow TASS in English 1925 GMT 29 Apr 86

[Quotation marks as received]

[Text] Moscow April 29 TASS -- Eduard Shevardnadze, a member of the Political Bureau of the CPSU Central Committee, minister of foreign affairs of the U.S.S.R., gave a luncheon in honour of Yeoryios Iakovou, minister of foreign affairs of the Republic of Cyprus, in Moscow today. Eduard Shevardnadze and Yeoryios Iakovou exchanged speeches which were listened to with attention and met with applause.

The Cyprus foreign minister had arrived in Moscow Monday afternoon for an official visit at the invitation of the Soviet Government.

"The first official visit of the minister of foreign affairs of the Republic of Cyprus to the Soviet Union," Eduard Shevardnadze said, "enters a new page in the history of inter-state relations between the U.S.S.R. and Cyprus. There isn't a single episode in their history which we and -- I am sure -- you, too, would recall with regret or disappointment. On the contrary, since the moment of the founding of the independent Republic of Cyprus our relations have been filled with friendliness and cordiality and abounded in examples of mutual understanding and cooperation.

We have invariably sided with the people of Cyprus, regarded it as our duty and experienced a sincere need to support its just cause politically and morally. We, in our turn, have been inspired by the consistent line of the Government of Cyprus toward the relaxation of international tenstion, the elimination of the war threat and the inhancement of universal security.

"All this gives rise to the natural feeling of satisfaction. It has grown stronger in the course of detailed and fruitful talks we have had -- the talks distinguished by a friendly and constructive atmosphere that reflects the character of relations between our countries and proples.

"On the personal plane, it is a cause of special satisfaction to me to carry on with our direct contacts, Mr. Minister, that began in Helsinki last August.

"Today's exchange of views has convincingly reaffirmed the old truth that every good past retains its significance only when it produces good results today and promises even better results -- tomorrow. Our conversations have fully met that criterion.

"In our opinion, Soviet-Cyprus relations are on the right path, bilateral ties in all fields have a stable character not given to changes depending on the considerations of the moment. They constitute a convincing, largely a patent, [as received] example of equitable cooperation of states.

"Our cooperation of the international scene is underlined by the realization of the vital need of pooling efforts of all states for the benefit of safeguarding and strengthening peace, ending the arms race on earth and preventing it in space. Both our countries are making practical efforts to head off a nuclear holocaust fraught with the threat of destruction of civilisation on earth.

"We highly value the activities of the Republic of Cyprus in the Nonaligned Movement, its active role in upholding the right of nations to independent and unhindered development in the conditions of peace and freedom.

"The waves of the Mediterranean washing the shoreline of the beautiful land of Cyprus have given it a no small number of beautiful legends. But there have been different currents which have given the islanders real trouble and suffering, not myths. And nothing that happened in the past can compare with the tragedy that has been an unhealing wound in the heart if every Cypriot for more than ten years now. Yes, the partitioning line that cuts across Cyprus is not an old and ugly scar, but an open wound and pain from that wound is felt by Soviet people as well.

"Attempts are being made to present the tragedy of Cyprus as a consequence of domestic troubles. To maintain this is an insult to the people of Cyprus. The barbed wire cutting across your country is there as a result of the policy of imperialism which puts its self-serving interests above the national and state interests of other countries. Unity and territorial integrity of Cyprus, the destiny of its people have been sacrificed to NATO's plans and interests. By preserving the partitioning of the island NATO strategists are trying to seal the unity of their military bloc. The suffering and deprivations of Cyprus people are simply not taken into consideration in that political 'game'.

"As to the Soviet Union, we never interfered and do not interfere in the affairs of Cyprus, and we believe that no one has the right to act differently."

Consistently supporting the independence, unity, sovereignty and territorial integrity of the Republic of Cyprus, the Soviet Government, as is knowns, last January advanced a concrete settlement plan the realization of which would make it possible, in our conviction, to work toward a truly just solution that will come in line with the interests of all Cyprus people -- the Greeks and the Turks. In the existing situation we regard that a realistic road toward it is in the convocation of a representative international conference on Cyprus within the United Nations framework.

Supporting the efforts of the United Nations and its secretary general on the Cyprus issue we stand for imparting a comprehensive and all-embracing character to the entire process of settlement, for creating a system of effective international guarantees for the Republic of Cyprus, and the respect of all for its status of a nonaligned nation.

The people of Cyprus have too many concerns of their own to have to pay also imperialism's new bills. Each explosion in the region's powder-magazines reports through complications in the island's internal life.

Spring has long come to the Mediterranean but its horizon is overcast by clouds throwing a dark shadow also on Cyprus. Super-modern vampires fly out for nighttime banditry to satiate themselves with the blood of innocent victims. Recent U.S. aggression against Libya smacks too strongly of the medieval right of force not to be countered by the collective force of law.

The Soviet Union's position is that the Mediterranean should become a zone of a stable peace and cooperation. We suggest withdrawing the Soviet and U.S. fleets from the Mediterranean and convening a conference of the Mediterranean and other interested countries.

European and world public opinion has welcomed this initiative.

It blends in with the integral concept for a lasting peace and general security and for completely delivering the earth from nuclear and other weapons of mass annihilation, which was advanced in the January 15 statement by General Secretary of the CPSU Central Committee Mikhail Gorbachev and in the decisions of the 27th Congress of the CPSU. Defining the prerequisites for the materialization of the ideas of creating a comprehensive system of international security, our program proceeds from the fact that in the nuclear-space age it is impossible to solve international problems by force and that there is only one sensible way of saving mankind, and that is the way of responsible political decisions. This applies to global problems. This applies to regional conflicts. This, in our view, has the most immediate relation to the Cyprus problem.

We said during talks with you, Mr Minister, and we declare again now that the Soviet Union, resolutely standing up for the just cause of Cyprus, will press tirelessly for a political solution to the Cyprus problem.

Please convey to the courageous people of Cyprus the Soviet Union's expressions of sympathy and solidarity. I am convinced that during your forthcoming tour of our country you will see a living embodiment of these sentiments.

Yeoryios Iakovou pointed out that the talks which had ended passed in the atmosphere of cordiality and mutual understanding. "We have expected just this, in view of the exceptional level of relations that has been achieved by the Soviet Union and Cyprus".

"Our countries and peoples are in the vanguard of the struggle for the cause of peace since they have lived through severe trials in their history of many centuries and in the recent past, because of wars and encroachments from the outside."

After the tragic events of the Second World War and the ultimate victory over fascism and Nazism for which the peoples of Europe and particularly of the Soviet Union paid a very dear price, the countries, instead of consolidating peace by joint efforts through economic development, social justice and respect for human rights, have been drawn in the confrontation and the arms race."

"Much effort has been exerted to create the climate of detente in Europe devastated by two world wars. In the European Continent we have worked for the sake of the principles by which states should be guided in their relations and which were recorded in the Helsinki Final Act. But as far as Cyprus is concerned these principles had been grossly violated even before the Final Act was signed."

"Cyprus chose the foreign policy course of non-alignment since the moment is achieved independence, and became one of the founders of the Non-Aligned Movement", the minister said. "The ideas of the movement were for Cyprus the answer to the confrontation. The non-aligned countries have all the prerequisites in the world arena and in cooperation with neutral countries on the European Continent for playing, possibly, most significant role in confidence-building."

"Though Cyprus is too small a country to influence the will of great powers, it contributes enthusiastically to the collective effort in the struggle for disarmament and detente in the framework of the United Nations Organization and the Non-Aligned Movement, as well as at the Stockholm Conference and other forums. And it is not bitter over its own sacrifices."

"We highly appreciate the extreme significance the Soviet Government attaches to the highly important problem of disarmament, particularly nuclear disarmament, and we welcome the tireless efforts of your country in that question that were manifested in the recent months in the constructive proposals of the General Secretary of the CPSU Central Committee Mikhail Gorbachev. Consonant with them is the advancement by the president of the Republic of the well-known proposal of complete demilitarisation of Cyprus which is a clear evidence of the consistency of the Cyprus Government's line. The implementation of this proposal would radically promote the easing of tension in the Mediterranean and its turning into an area of peace and cooperation."

"Adhering to the fundamental principles of the peaceful coexistence of peoples and invariably implementing these principles in practice, the Soviet Union and Cyprus steadily consolidate their relations and find every more areas for bilateral cooperation."

"We note close cooperation between our countries in the spheres of culture, commerce, art, sports. Bilateral agreements are a characteristic feature of the development of our ties. The number of these agreements increases and the sphere of their application widens."

"We also note the existence of successful cooperation between our delegations in the United Nations Organization, in its specialised organizations and at international conferences."

"It is with particular satisfaction that we welcome the Soviet Government's proposals 'on the principles of the Cyprus settlement and the ways to achieve it'.

The implementation of these principles, will, undoubtedly promote to the maximum the resolution of important international aspects of the Cyprus problem, will make a beneficial effect on the efforts to achieve an equitable, all-embracing and viable settlement of the problem. Highly constructive is also the Soviet Union's proposal to convene a representative international conference in the United Nations framework".

"Nearly 12 years have passed since the invasion and occupation of territory of the Republic of Cyprus by Turkish troops. And now," the ministers [as received] said, "After many years of fruitless talks and concessions on our part these troops still remain in Cyprus and refugees still remain refugees".

In his recent message to the United Nations secretary general about the present stage of his "good offices" mission, the president of the Republic of Cyprus suggested as a more preferable version to convene an international conference under the United Nations auspices which would discuss the first two questions. As an alternative, the president suggested a high-level meeting under the auspices of the United Nations secretary general to discuss all the three questions.

"We urge all the states to promote the implementation of the United Nations Charter and the United Nations resolutions on Cyprus", the minister said. "On this basis we can find an equitable and viable solution of the Cyprus problem which would ensure the independence, sovereignty, territorial integrity, unity and the status of a non-aligned state of the Republic of Cyprus without any outside interference whatsoever."

"We have no doubt that among these states is the Soviet Union which always supported the Republic of Cyprus at times of trial, being guided by the aforementioned principles".

Tours Soviet Georgia

LD302343 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1830 GMT 30 Apr 86

[Text] Yeoryio Iakovou, the foreign minister of the Republic of Cyprus, today familiarized himself with the Georgian capital. The visitor had a conversation at the republic's Council of Miniters. He was told how the republic is solving the task of accelerating socioconomic development, which was set by the 27th CPSU Congress.

Expressing deep gratitude for the hospitality given him, the minister noted that the Cypriot people see the Soviet Union as their firm and consistent supporter and cherish well-founded hope for a further deepening of Cypriot-Soviet relations.

Yeorios Iakovou laid a wreath at the Tomb of the Unkown Soldier in Victory Park.

SKP NATIONAL CONFERENCE OPENS IN TAMPERE

PM290919 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 28 Apr 86 First Edition p 4

[TASS report: "Among Finland's Communists"]

[Text] Tampere, 27 Apr -- A national conference of SKP [Finnish Communist Party] organizations has opened here. It is examining questions of strengthening the party's Marxist-Leninist character and its ideological, political, and organizational foundations, as well as restoring party democracy. Taking part are delegates from 765 primary party organizations, representing the majority of SKP members.

The conference delegates are to discuss fundamental questions of ensuring party unity on the basis of Marxism-Leninism and proletarian internationalism, strengthening its links with the CPSU and the other fraternal parties of the international communist movement, stepping up the struggle for peace and disarmament, and working for the interests of the country's working people. Also on the agenda are questions of the election of the leadership organs of SKP party organizations, the creation of the party's own national newspaper, and the strengthening of local organizational structures.

Speaking at the opening of the conference, J. Kajanoja, former chaiman of the SKP, stated that the 27th CPSU Congress demonstrated to the whole world the possibility of progressive development and an optimistic approach to the resolution of questions of strenghtening peace and of the internal development of the socialist countries and equal cooperation among them. The 27th CPSU Congress decisions, like those of the congresses of the fraternal parties of the other socialist countries, are also important for working people in capitalist countries, J. Kajanoja stressed. He called on Finnish Communists to step up the struggle for the working people's interests and to strengthen internationalist ties with all anti-imperialist forces acting in favor of peace and social prgress.

SUPREME SOVIET, GREEK PRESIDENT EXCHANGE GREETINGS

LD301519 Moscow TASS in English 1430 GMT 30 Apr 86

[Text] Moscow April 30 TASS -- The Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet has sent a telegram to the President Khristos Sartzetakis of the Hellenic Republic, in which it conveyed to him and the Greek people congratulatins and the best of wishes on the occasion of the country's national holiday -- Independence Day.

In his reply telegram the president of Greece expressed gratitude for the congratulations to the Presidium of th USSR Supreme Soviet and on his part conveyed good wishes to the Soviet people.

The telegrams express the hope that the relations of friendship and cooperation existing between the two countries will continue developing and strengthening for the good of the two countries' peoples, in the interests of consolidating world peace and international security.

BRIEFS

SPANISH-LANGUAGE PRAVDA -- Madrid April 29 TASS -- The newspaper "PRAVDA", organ of the Central Committee of the USSR Communist Party, is available now in the Spanish language at newpaper vendors in Spain. The translated version of the USSR's major newpaper, with one of the world's largest circulations, will be published once a week. The initiative, which caused wide public interest in Spain, belongs to "Sedem", a private company researching enterprise in the field of information. [Text] [Moscow TASS in English 0735 GMT 29 Apr 86 LD]

SUKHIN URGES ARABS TO ESTABLISH RELATIONS WITH USSR

GF301715 Kuwait AL-ANBA' in Arabic 29 Apr 86 p 25

[Interview with Valeriy Sukhin, deputy chief of the Press Department at the USSR Ministry of Foreign Affairs, by AL-ANBA' correspondent Ya'qub Shiha in Moscow -- date not given]

[Excerpts] [Ya'qub Shiha] What are your expectations on the future of the Soviet Union's relations with the Arab Gulf countries, particularly with Kuwait, in light of recent developments?

[Valeriy Sukhin] We believe that relations between the Soviet Union and the Gulf countries should be relations of cooperation and friendship. The Soviet Union has diplomatic relations with Kuwait, the UAE, and Oman. There are still a number of Arab Gulf countries that do not have diplomatic relations with the Soviet Union. This is up to those countries, but in general we believe that the nonexistence of cooperation and friendship relations between the Soviet Union and some Arab countries is not normal, since the history of the Soviet Union's relations with the Arab world has proved for centuries, particularly during the past 60 years -- since the establishment of the USSR -- that the Arabs and the Soviet Union have benefitted from the friendship between them, particularly if we consider the current events in and around the Arab world. By this I mean the Zionist-imperialist march that the Arab world is being subjected to. When we see U.S. bombs falling on the heads of Lebanese and Palestinians, we should think and remember that those bombs are not a threat to the Lebanese, Palestinians, and Syrians alone, but they are also a threat to the whole Arab world. In those circumstances in particular, the relations between the Arabs and their real friends should be relations of friendship and cooperation. It is known that we would welcome the establishment of diplomatic relations with the Arab countries that have not yet established diplomatic relations with the Soviet Union. But this issue requires efforts and readiness from both sides. in general, we look with optimism on the future of relations between the Soviet Union and Gulf countries.

[Shiha] What is your evaluation of the current PLO situation, and is there any new development requiring Yasir 'Arafat to visit the Soviet Union?

[Sukhin] We have already talked about the Palestinian issue. I do not think it is in our interest or in the interest of the Palestinian movement that we talk more about or concentrate on the current points of weakness. With regard to Yasir 'Arafat, the Soviet Union's doors are open to any Arab struggler from the Palestinian movement.

U.S.-ISRAELI MIDEAST DEALS 'CAPITULATORY FOR ARABS'

LD282144 Moscow TASS in English 1911 GMT 28 Apr 86

[Text] Moscow April 28 TASS -- TASS Political News Analyst Boris Shabayev writes:

After the U.S. air strikes against Tripoli and Banghazi, U.S. Secretary of State George Shultz was asked if that action is conducive to peace. Yes, certainly, he said without batting any eyelid, thus causing amazement even of American journalists.

And now Tel Aviv officials declare in the same vein. In a television address, Israeli Prime Minister Shim'on Peres, deliberately using vague terms, told his compatriots about a certain "breakthrough" that allegedly had taken place in the Middle East peace settlement. According to the ASSOCIATED PRESS, he clearly hinted at the attempts to impose on Jordan a separate deal with Israel, which was the purpose of shuttle missions of U.S. Assistant Secretary of State Richard Murphy between certain Arab capitals and occupied Jerusalem.

What is the essence of the matters discussed by "peacemakers" on both sides of the Atlantic? To what kind of peace in the Middle East do they try to "open the way", using the expression of Shim'on Peres? They seek the kind of "peace" envisaged by the U.S.-Israeli "strategic alliance" which is fully capitulatory for Arabs. Arabs should not dare think about complete and unconditional withdrawal of Israeli troops from occupied Arab lands. There is, naturally, no mention about the granting to the Arab people of Palestine of the inalienable right to self-determination and creation of its own national state. (It would not be amiss to note that the right of the Arab people of Palestine to self-determination and statehood is envisaged by the U.N. decision.) Instead of that, Arabs are promised "certain local self-government" in the framework of the Israeli military administration. Meanwhile, the policy of state terrorism against Arabs continues.

No matter how Washington and Tel Aviv exert themselves, they fail to find supporters of such a "settlement" among participants in the Arab summit meeting in Fes which worked out in 1982 the plan of achieving an equitable and durable peace in the Middle East. But Washington and Tel Aviv, by all indications, continue having to split the ranks of Arab countries, and resort to their usual gangster methods: to force in Libya and Lebanon, to threats against Syria and South Yemen, to diplomatic demarches against some other Arab countries which supposedly might join in an anti-Arab conspiracy somewhere, sometime, deliberately ignoring the PLO, the sole authentic representative of the Palestinian people, they feverishly look for Quislings among Palestinians who would be prepared to conduct talks with the occupiers behind the back of the PLO.

In the meantime the United States Vice President George Bush declares out loud that the United States will not hesitate to deal another strike at Libya. The Israeli General Staff, on Washington's example and with Washington's approval, prepares an air raid on Palestinian refugee camps in Lebanon. And the "strategic allies" sacrilegiously describe all this as the road to peace.

The genuine road to peace in the Middle East lies in an absolutely different plane -- that of political talks in the framework of a special international conference with the participation of all the parties concerned, including the PLO, with the invariable recognition of the inalienable rights of the Palestinian people and withdrawal of Israeli troops from Arab territories occupied in 1967. It is for this road that the Soviet Union declares consistently and its stand is largely consonant with the Arab plan adopted in Fes. There is no other road.

ARAB COMMUNIST PARTIES CONDEMN U.S. 'NEOGLOBALIST POLICY'

LD280930 Moscow TASS in English 0902 GMT 28 Apr 86

[Text] Damascus April 28 TASS -- Communist and workers' parties of the Arab east have denounced the neoglobalist policy of the U.S. Administration in various parts of the world. Their joint statement circulated here pointed out that the bombing of Lebanon, the attack on Libya and threats against Syria and Iran were the manifestation of the policy of state terrorism pursued by the White House.

Communist and workers' parties of the Arab east urged all the national-patriotic and progressive-minded forces of the region to turn down the bandit policy of the U.S. and Israel, their subversive, terroristic actions with regard to Arab countries.

The statement expressed heartfelt support for the Libyan and Syrian peoples and demanded that the U.S. military bases be removed from the Middle East and an economic and political boycott be introduced against Washington.

The authors of the statement expressed their support for the consolidation of Arab solidarity.

The statement called the attention to a special danger coming from the militaristic preparations carried through by Washington today and from the stubborn unwillingness of the U.S. leaders to accept the peaceful proposals of the Soviet Union aimed at the curbing of the arms race, the elimination of death-carrying nuclear arsenals and the firm establishment of the principles of detente and peaceful coexistence in inter-state relations.

PRAVDA WRITER HITS U.S. 'SLANDER' AGAINST USSR, PDRY

PM291601 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 26 Apr 86 First Edition p 5

[V. Peresada article: "Slanderers at Work. Provocative Intrigues Around the People's Democratic Republic of Yemen [PDRY]"]

[Text] The United States has sharply stepped up its provocative intrigues against the PDRY recently. One after another, all manner of insinuations about the PDRY have poured out of Washington's "corridors of power." Judging by their content, the United States -- as in the case of Libya -- is disconcerted by the fact that this country pursues an anti-imperialist course and therefore, naturally, relies on cooperation with the Soviet Union.

Thus, U.S. Vice President G. Bush claimed during his recent tour of a number of Arabian Peninsula countries that "the Aden regime does not respect the rights and territorial integrity of its neighbors." This can only be described as a blatant lie. After all, it is well known, and nowhere better than in the Arabian Peninsula, that in its regional policy Democratic Yemen proceeds from the principles of peaceful coexistence and good-neighborliness.

At the same time, this slander is no mere happenstance. Such pronouncements are part and parcel of provocative U.S. actions aimed at undermining confidence in states that have chosen the progressive path of development, of efforts to isolate them and to create for them, in addition to external difficulties, domestic difficulties also. In the final analysis an attempt is underway to undermine these countries' ruling regimes. This is clearly borne out by another remark of the selfsame Bush who said that "Washington is alarmed at the very possibility of the existence of such a regime (i.e. a regime unacceptable to the United States -- V.P.) in South Yemen." These and similar statements reek of a new plot being hatched against the PDRY, the South Yemeni newspaper 14 OCTOBER writes. Ever since left-wing forces took over, U.S. hostility toward our country has not been secret.

Washington either inspired or backed many of the counterrevolutionary intrigues. Now, unconcealed sharp anger has been caused across the ocean by the fact that, despite the hopes of the enemies of the revolution, our people and the Yemen Socialist Party were able to overcome the complex period caused by the tragic events of January this year.

Indeed, the transatlantic strategists' hopes that this will not happen have come to nothing.

And Washington's spite is so great that it is trying at least somehow, at least by means of this selfsame slander, to exploit the past events for subversive purposes, including that of casting suspicion on the PDRY's relations with its friends, and primarily the Soviet Union. It was with this in mind that CIA Director Casey claimed recently that the January events in the PDRY were inspired by...the USSR. You are asking yourselves -- Whatever for? In order, it appears, "to gain a bridgehead" in that country. And that is not all. The Washington slanderers go as far in their fabrications as to claim that Soviet servicemen took part in the armed clashes that occurred in January.

All this is nothing but pathetic intrigues whose provocative purpose is all too transparent. Baseless lies -- this is how these claims were described in the statement of the official spokesman of the PDRY Foreign Ministry. "Washington is doing its utmost to discredit our country's principled relations with the Soviet Union and to weaken the PDRY's bonds of solidarity with other international progressive forces so as to facilitate the implementation of its plans for establishing a U.S. diktat in the region," the South Yemeni newspaper AL-THAWRI writes. "But these efforts are futile." A wise Arab proverb says: "Rather than lying about others, you should listen to the truth about yourself." And the truth is that it is the United States which has ensnared the Near East region in a network of military bases. The Soviet pilots said to have been "in action" in South Yemen are a myth, but the American pilots who bombed Libya killing women and children were quite real.

FURTHER DETAILS OF SOLOMENTSEV-FRELIMO TALKS

PM301140 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 27 Apr 86 First Edition p 4

[TASS report: "In a Comradely Atmosphere"]

[Text] M. S. Solomentsev, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and chairman of the CPSU Central Committee Party Control Committee, had a meeting on 25 April with a Mozambique party delegation headed by M. Matsinhe, member of the Central Committee Politburo and secretary of the Party Control Committee of the Frelimo [Mozambique Liberation Front] Party, which is visiting the USSR.

The participants in the conversation noted the great significance of the recent visit to the USSR by S. Machel, chairman of the Frelimo Party and president of Mozambique, and his meeting with M. S. Gorbachev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee.

M. Matsinhe described the Mozambican people's struggle in defense of their revolutionary gains in the face of the unceasing hostile actions by South Africa and the imperialist forces behind it. He rated highly the peace-loving Leninist policy of the CPSU and the Soviet state.

The delegation was informed about the work begun in the Soviet Union to implement the 27th CPSU Congress' strategic course aimed at accelerating the country's socioeconomic development and strengthening peace.

M. S. Solomentsev and M. Matsinhe exchanged information about the activity of the two parties' control organs. The mutual striving to further strengthen and develop friendly cooperation between the CPSU and the Frelimo Party and between the USSR and Mozambique was confirmed.

M. A. Ponomarev, member of the CPSU Central Committee and deputy chairman of the CPSU Central Committee Party Control Committee, took part in the conversation, which passed in a warm and comradely atmosphere.

BENINESE PARLIAMENTARY DELEGATION'S TALKS DESCRIBED

PM290859 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 26 Apr 86 Morning Edition p 4

[Unattributed report: "On the Stay in the USSR of a Delegation of the Revolutionary National Assembly of the People's Republic of Benin"]

[Text] A delegation of the Revolutionary National Assembly of the People's Republic of Benin headed by Joseph Deguela, member of the Benin People's Revolutionary Party Central Committee Politburo and second deputy chairman of the Revolutionary National Assembly Standing Committee, paid an official friendly visit to the Soviet Union from 16 through 23 April 1986 at the invitation of the USSR Supreme Soviet.

The delegation visited Moscow and the Georgian SSR and familiarized itself with the Soviet people's life and labor and their achievements in the country's sociopolitical and economic development.

During its stay in Moscow, the delegation was received by V. P. Orlov, deputy chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, and had meetings and talks with A. E. Voss, chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Soviet of Nationalities, with members of standing commissions of the USSR Supreme Soviet chambers, and at the Georgian SSR Supreme Soviet Presidium.

During the talks, information was exchanged on the activities of the two countries' supreme organs of state power and on their contribution to strengthening relations of friendship and cooperation between the Soviet and Beninese peoples. Problems of strengthening peace and international security were also discussed.

Deputies of the USSR Supreme Soviet informed the Beninese parliamentarians about the main results of the 27th CPSU Congress, which approved the party's strategic policy of accelerating the country's socioeconomic development and advanced a specific program of activity in the name of preserving peace and international security.

The Beninese parliamentarians spoke about the organizational structure and practical activity of Benin's Revolutionary National Assembly and about the decisions of the Second Benin People's Revolutionary Party Congress aimed at building a new society in the country.

The Soviet and Beninese parliamentarians voiced satisfaction with the development of Soviet-Beninese relations, which are based on the principles of strict observance of sovereignty and noninterference in each other's internal affairs, and confirmed their mutual desire to broaden and strengthen mutually advantageous cooperation between the USSR and the People's Republic of Benin in various spheres -- political, economic, and cultural.

On considering the international situation, profound concern was expressed at the serious complication of the political atmosphere in the world, for which agressive imperialist circles are responsible.

The two countries' parliamentarians resolutely condemned American imperialism's aggresive actions against Libya and evaluated them as a flagrant outrage of international law and a gross violation of the UN Charter. They expressed their solidarity with the people of Libya and demanded an immediate end to the criminal policy of state terrorism which the United States is pursuing with regard to that country and which is frought with serious complications for the cause of peace. The two countries' parliamentarians emphasized the importance of the idea formulated by the 27th CPSU Congress of creating a comprehensive international security system and activating the efforts of all states, regardless of their social system, in the interests of strengthening international peace and security and removing the threat of a nuclear catastrophe which would destroy mankind. The deputies of the USSR Supreme Soviet and the Benin Revolutionary National Assembly are convinced that all states -- large, medium, and small -- must make whatever contribution they can to removing the threat of nuclear war, and they advocated multiplying the efforts of all countries' parliaments in this direction. The Beninese delegation evaluated highly the detailed program of specific action set out in M.S. Gorbachev's statement of 15 January this year and aimed at ridding the planet of nuclear and other mass destructive weapons.

The Soviet and Beninese parliamentarians advocated further efforts to eliminate the causes of dangerously explosive situations and hotbeds of tension in various parts of the world and to create and maintain a normal political atmosphere on the African Continent -- which would be promoted to a considerable degree by declaring it a nuclear-free zone. They firmly advocate the just political settlement of conflict situations exclusively by peaceful means, while observing the right of every people to determine their own path of development.

The representatives of the two countries' parliaments voiced concern at the continuing dangerously explosive situation in southern Africa. They resolutely condemned the inhuman racist regime of the Republic of South Africa, which is the source of conflict in the region, demanded the strict observance of the UN resolutions on granting independence to Namibia, and confirmed their support for the South-West African People's Organizaiton as the sole genuine representative of the Namibian people.

The representatives of the two countries' parliaments emphasized the need for joint action with a view to overcoming the economic difficulties being experienced by African countries. They welcomed the convening of a UN General Assembly special session devoted to the critical economic situation in Africa. The Beninese delegation noted the special importance of the USSR Government memorandum "The International Economic Security of States Is an Important Condition for Improving International Economic Relations." The Beninese parliamentarians supported the Soviet proposal to convene a world congress on problems of economic security and the establishment of a new world economic order.

The Soviet parliamentarians made a high appraisal of Benin's foreign policy, its positive role in the OAU and the Nonaligned Movement, its active stance on the question of preventing a nuclear catastrophe, and its principled line in support of the national liberation movement in southern Africa.

The two countries' parliamentarians voiced satisfaction with the positive results of the official friendly visit of the Benin Revolutionary National Assembly delegation to the USSR.

NICARAGUA PROTESTS BORDER 'PROVOCATIONS' FROM HONDURAS

LD301312 Moscow TASS in English 1133 GMT 30 Apr 86

[Text] Managua April 30 TASS -- By TASS correspodnents S. Gorbunov and A. Trushin.

The reactionary military of Honduras has undertaken fresh armed provocations on the border with Nicaragua. According to the Republic's Foreign Ministry, Honduran soldiers fired on border posts of the Sandinista People's Army in the Nicaraguan department of Chinandega on April 27 and 29. A Sandinista Army serviceman was killed in the latter attack.

The Foreign Ministry's note, out here, said that the aggressive acts were inspired by the Reagan administration which was doing its utmost to provoke an armed incident on the Nicaraguan-Honduran border and use it as a pretext for direct armed aggression against the Republic.

The Nicaraguan Defence Ministry announced that two Pirana-type military boats, sailing from the Honduran side, fired mortars and machine-guns at the Republic's coast in the region of Potosi port. CIA mercenaries repeatedly used similar American-made boats for bandit attacks on Nicaragua's coastal regions.

Ending the U.S. aggression against Nicaragua was the indispensable condition for reaching a peaceful settlement in Central America on the basis of the peace act worked out by the Contadora Group, Bayardo Arce, deputy coordinator of the executive commission of the national leadership of the Sandinista National Liberation Front, told a press conference today.

Nicaragua's position, he said, "is that Central America should become a zone free from foreign military presence."

The Sandinista government is prepared to conclude a corresponding agreement with any state in the region.

According to reports from Tegucigalpa, 14 public organizations in Honduras issued a joint statement strongly denouncing the use of that country as a staging area for the criminal aggression against Nicaragua by the United States and its mercenaries. The presence of American troops and Somozist counter-revolutionaries on Honduran territory was a gross violation of the country's national sovereignty and was fraught with military confrontation with Nicaragua, the statement said.

The statement called on the authorities to remove American military bases from Honduran territory and withdraw all American troops and forces of CIA mercenaries from the country.

FURTHER REPORTS ON BOLIVIAN COMMUNIST PARTY CONGRESS

PRAVDA Cites CP's Reyes

PM291023 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 28 Apr 86 First Edition p 4

[TASS report: "Analysis of the Situation: Political Report of the PCB Central Committee"]

[Excerpts] La Paz, 27 Apr -- Simon Reyes, first secretary of the Communist Party of Bolivia (PCB) Central Committee, delivered the Political Report at the extraordinary PCB Congress which is taking place here.

Touching on the situation in Latin America, S. Reyes noted as a characteristic feature the fall of dictatorial regimes and the restoration of democratic freedoms in Argentina, Uruguay, and Brazil. He also stressed that the Sandinist revolution in Nicaragua is an example of how even the people of a small country can stand firm in the struggle against the mightiest imperialist state, which seeks to overthrow a regime it does not like.

The Political Report gives a profound analysis of the domestic political situation in Bolivia and the government's so-called new economic policy, which meets the interests of imperialist circles. The PCB Central Committee first secretary pointed to the need to unite all the country's left-wing forces to oppose the onslaught of reaction and defend political and trade union freedoms and the Bolivian people's socioeconomic gains. He appealed to all Bolivia's democratic organizations and parties to form a united opposition front to thwart the plans of reactionaries.

Congress Ends

LD292228 Moscow TASS in English 1557 GMT 29 Apr 86

[Text] La Paz April 29 TASS -- The delegates to the Extraordinary Congress of the Communist Party of Bolivia, which closed today, approved the program theses of the party Central Committee.

The congress passed a resolution of solidarity with the peoples of Cuba, Nicaragua and El Salvador, who are courageously standing up to the aggressive intrigues of U.S. imperialism. The Bolivian Communists also denounced joint American-Bolivian manoeuvres which had begun here.

The congress was attended by delegations from the (?CPSU), the Socialist Unity Party of Germany, the Workers' Party of Korea and the fraternal parties of Argentina, Chile, Colombia, Brazil, Venezuela and Panama.

Leadership Elected

LD302133 Moscow TASS in English 0800 GMT 30 Apr 86

[Text] La Paz April 30 TASS -- The Central Committee of the Communist Party of Bolivia held a plenary meeting here upon the completion of the party special congress. It elected the party's guiding bodies. Simon Reyes was re-elected first secretary of the Communist Party of Bolivia Central Committee.